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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
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Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice: other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies

Activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report was prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/152 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1994/21 and 1999/23. It contains a summary of the activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.

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I. Introduction

1. One of the functions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is to facilitate and help coordinate the activities of the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, which have undertaken to assist in the implementation of the mandate of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice. The Commission may request the institutes, subject to the availability of resources, to implement selected elements of the programme and suggest areas for inter-institute activities.

2. The Secretary-General, in turn, seeks to ensure that the expertise and resources of the institutes are utilized effectively in the implementation of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme. Member States are invited to explore the possibility of cooperative projects with the institutes.

3. The present report, summarizing the activities carried out in 2017 by the institutes, has been prepared by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, and the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/152 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1994/21 and 1999/23 and Council decision 2010/243. It contains contributions from the institutes, received by 31 December 2017.

4. The network held two coordination meetings in 2017: one in Seoul, hosted by the Korean Institute of Criminology, and one in Vienna.

II. Activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

5. Pursuant to the statute of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56, annex), the Board of Trustees of the Institute has submitted a report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-seventh session containing information on the activities undertaken by the Institute in 2017 (E/CN.15/2018/8).

III. Activities of the regional and affiliated institutes

A. Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

6. During 2017, the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders carried out the following activities:

(a) The 165th international senior seminar (12 January–10 February), at which 31 senior criminal justice officials from 15 countries discussed juvenile justice and the United Nations standards and norms;

(b) The fourth criminal justice training programme for French-speaking African countries (Abidjan, 13–24 February), at which 32 practitioners from eight French-speaking countries in Africa discussed capacity-building for investigation, prosecution and adjudication, and measures to combat cybercrime;

(c) The comparative study on criminal justice systems of Japan and Nepal (6–17 March), as part of which 10 participants from Nepal studied and compared Japanese and Nepalese procedures relating to the writing and analysis of charge sheets and the evaluation of evidence;

(d) The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Asia and Far East Institute training seminars for prison officers in Myanmar (9 February–2 March and 13 September–13 October), during which 100 participants studied prison management in line with international standards and norms;

(e) The 166th international training course (10 May–15 June), at which 30 criminal justice officials from 20 countries discussed practical issues related to tackling criminal organizations;

(f) The follow-up seminar for the third country training programme for the development of effective community-based treatment of offenders in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam (24–28 July). Seventeen participants from six countries attended the seminar to confirm the outcomes of the first phase of the training programme, discuss the challenges and strengthen the network among Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam;

(g) The 167th international training course (23 August–22 September), at which 21 participants from 14 jurisdictions discussed measures for supporting rehabilitation and social reintegration of terrorists and members of organized criminal groups;

(h) The second Asia Volunteer Probation Officers meeting (12 September), at which approximately 200 participants, including volunteer probation officers and probation officers from Asia and Africa, shared experiences and practices related to programmes for volunteer probation officers;

(i) The eleventh regional seminar on good governance countries in South-East Asia (Hanoi, 17–19 October), at which 18 participants representing nine countries in South-East Asia reviewed efforts to combat corruption over the previous decade and identified ongoing challenges;

(j) The twentieth training programme on the United Nations Convention against Corruption (1 November–7 December), during which 28 participants from 21 countries discussed effective measures to investigate the proceeds of crimes involving corruption.

7. The Institute issued several publications containing material from the various training courses and seminars, including the *UNAFEI Newsletter* (Nos. 152, 153 and 154), the Resource Material Series (Nos. 101, 102 and 103) and the report of the tenth regional seminar on good governance for countries in South-East Asia.

B. Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

8. During 2017, the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders carried out activities in the following areas:

(a) Organized crime and other related crimes: the Institute provided support on international law and transnational organized crime to the University of Milan (Italy). The Institute participated in a high-level round table on the crisis faced by the northern triangle of Central America, regarding violence and the protection of refugees and migrants, in order to explore possible collaborations with the States involved in the migration emergency. The event was organized by the Organization of American States and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

(b) Crime prevention: the Institute carried out a number of activities related to crime prevention, victimology and community work in collaboration with the University of La Plata (Argentina). As a member of the General Assembly of the Latin American Permanent Committee for the Prevention of Crime, the Institute has collaborated with the States members of the Committee on the creation of public policies on the prevention of crime and the improvement of criminal justice systems. The Institute provided technical assistance in secondary and tertiary prevention of

violence within the framework of the regional culture of peace diploma, implemented by the Human Rights Institute of the Central American University in the countries of the Central American Integration System (Belize, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama);

(c) Juvenile justice: in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Institute developed a strategic consulting programme about the criminological profile of the adolescents serving a penal sanction in closed and open regimes in Panama. An agreement was signed with the Ministry of Education of Costa Rica to launch prevention campaigns to stop cyberbullying in primary and secondary schools;

(d) Prisons: in collaboration with the security cooperation programme in Panama, a specialized training process aimed at custodial personnel of the Institute of Interdisciplinary Studies is under way. Within the framework of an agreement signed with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of Argentina, the Institute is currently executing a training programme for the personnel of the penitentiary system;

(e) Restorative justice: the Institute provided technical assistance in the field of restorative justice within the framework of the international symposium on restorative responses in juvenile justice, held in Buenos Aires;

(f) Women and criminal justice: the Institute developed a number of training programmes on human rights and other vulnerable populations and on the situation of women in prison and their rights, which were aimed at judicial authorities, academics and members of civil society. Of particular relevance was the ongoing research on the human right to respect sexual orientation and gender identity in the Caribbean and Latin America, and the "Score a goal against sexism" campaign, organized in collaboration with the Justice and Gender Foundation.

9. In collaboration with the University of La Plata; the Programme for Research, Training and Technical Assistance in Alternatives to Social Control; UNICEF; and the Ombudsperson of Uruguay, the Institute presented a book on planning and design of the architecture management of the socio-educational model, and security and human rights for adolescents in detention.

C. European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations

10. In 2017, the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, launched a new strategy based on four elements: (a) Europe as a source for evidence-based information on successful practices in crime prevention and criminal justice; (b) the expertise of the Institute in the collection and analysis of such information; (c) the potential of the Institute for bringing information to the attention of the relevant policymakers; and (d) the availability of resources.

11. In 2017, the Institute was involved in the following projects:

(a) "Strengthening the role of municipalities in the work against trafficking in human beings (STROM II)", which was aimed at strengthening the role of municipalities in work against trafficking in persons in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The Institute was responsible for the evaluation of the project and for developing and piloting a cost calculation method at the municipal level to better estimate and understand the costs associated with the rehabilitation of trafficking victims;

(b) Assessing the effectiveness of Finnish legislation in identifying and supporting victims of trafficking in persons. The application of provisions for identification and support, the problems that arise in practice, the consequences of those problems and the effect on victims and the system itself were studied and legislative gaps and challenges were identified. The project was funded by the Office of the Prime Minister;

(c) Nordic project on corporate social responsibility and labour exploitation, which was part of a wider project funded by the Nordic Council of Ministries. The project was aimed at preventing and countering trafficking in persons for forced labour and severe labour exploitation in the private and public sectors through the development of a guide and training materials for businesses.

12. In addition, three new projects started in 2017:

(a) UNODC is undertaking global research on trafficking for the purposes of forced marriage, the outcomes of which will be issued as a technical paper. The Institute is contributing to the development of the research methodology and to the collection and analysis of the data;

(b) A project on fighting inmate radicalization, funded by the European Commission, which is aimed at preventing violent radicalization of detainees and facilitating their reintegration into society. The Institute is responsible for mapping the needs of prison operators concerning knowledge of radicalization, and analysing the best practices for preventing it;

(c) A project funded by the European Commission on creating a counselling method for refugee women who have experienced gender-based violence. It is aimed at improving access to support services for refugee women and enhancing the capacity of professionals to assist victims.

13. The Institute, together with the Raul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, was responsible for the coordination of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.

14. The Institute organized two side events at the twenty-sixth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, entitled "No dance on roses: marriage and human trafficking" and "Countering human trafficking through private sector involvement". The Institute also published a policy brief on the subject of four transitions in the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme.

D. United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

15. In January 2017, the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders started implementing its medium-term plan of action for 2017–2021 by undertaking a preliminary review of prospective programmes that could be implemented with partner agencies. Consultations were held with the Economic Commission for Africa.

16. In February, the Institute conducted an awareness-raising programme on human rights obligations for law enforcement and civil society organizations on safeguarding children and women from pornography and other online abuse and preventing the violation of their rights.

17. On 6 and 7 March, the Kigali International Conference Declaration sixth Annual General Meeting, on the theme "Combating violence against women and girls: the role of security organs and the community", was held in Kampala. A representative of the Institute addressed the conference on the role of security organs in preventing trafficking in persons. The conference was attended by members of the police, armed forces, intelligence services and other security agencies from all the countries in Africa represented at the meeting.

18. On 20 April, the Institute organized a national seminar in Uganda to enhance collaboration between the government departments responsible for the protection of the environment through the use of a coordinated intervention action plan. The seminar was attended by 35 participants, who discussed the need for technical support from international partners, partnerships between public and private sectors and the importance of involving communities. Representatives of Government, academia,

scientific and professional institutions and non-governmental organizations participated in the seminar, together with experts in crime prevention and criminal justice.

19. The Government of Uganda, the Institute's host country, has been spearheading efforts to strengthen support for the Institute, in order to maintain its functional capacity. The Government made specific appeals to different international and regional institutions, including the General Assembly, the African Union, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the East African Community. Uganda also spearheaded efforts to address the Institute's resource mobilization strategies in a special consultative session of Member States, convened on the margins of the African Union Executive meeting held in Addis Ababa in July.

20. In Addis Ababa in July, a meeting was convened with member States to discuss funding and technical support for the Institute. A total of 30 delegates from Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda and Zambia, as well as representatives of the Economic Commission for Africa, were in attendance. The Commission committed to collaborating with the Institute to strengthen criminal justice systems in its member States.

21. On 6 July, the Institute, in cooperation with the University of Birmingham, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, organized the second round-table discussion on virtual currency regulation in Uganda. A total of 29 participants adopted a declaration on fundamental principles on the regulation of cryptocurrency in Uganda, to be replicated in other regions.

22. From 10 to 12 July, the East Africa Regional Conference on Cybercrime and E-evidence took place in Mauritius, with a view to enhancing regional capacity on cybercrime. The Conference focused on the significance of digital evidence and on improving effective criminal justice response and international cooperation in the region. The Conference was organized by the Institute, together with the Government of Mauritius, the International Association of Prosecutors and the Council of Europe Global Action on Cybercrime extended project (known as GLACY+), and was attended by investigation, prosecution and judicial officials from 13 countries.

23. Between August and December, the Institute engaged with the Economic Commission for Africa in activities of mutual concern in order to strengthen the Institute's capacity to serve the region.

E. International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy

24. During 2017, the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy undertook a major initiative to hone its vision, aligning its work to five core themes, namely access to justice, restorative justice, combating violence against women and children, correctional policies, and anti-corruption efforts. Those themes align with priorities of UNODC, the Government of Canada and the government of the Province of British Columbia. Below is an overview of the Centre's key activities during 2017:

(a) In March, the Centre's Executive Director participated in the tertiary-level expert group meeting of the UNODC Education for Justice (E4J) initiative;

(b) In April, a senior associate of the Centre prepared a report on behalf of the Measurement Working Group of Access to Justice BC, which is chaired by the Chief Justice of British Columbia;

(c) In July, two senior associates submitted a report entitled "Enhancing access to justice for women living in rural and remote areas of British Columbia: reviewing practice from Canada and abroad to improve our response" to the Law Foundation of British Columbia.

25. In November 2017, a senior associate participated in the expert group meeting on restorative justice in criminal matters hosted by the Government of Canada on behalf of UNODC. To support the discussions, the senior associate prepared a background paper, with the participation of the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences and the Raoul Wallenberg Institute.

26. Other activities carried out in 2017 included the following:

(a) In February, a senior associate of the Centre prepared and submitted a report to the Government entitled "The impact of sentencing and other judicial decisions on the children of parents in conflict with the law: implications for sentencing reform". In addition, a briefing note on mitigating the impact of criminal sentences and other judicial decisions on the children of offenders was submitted;

(b) In June, the Centre organized and hosted a one-day symposium for stakeholders involved with the post-secondary institutions of British Columbia to discuss evidence-based strategies to deal with sexual violence on university and college campuses;

(c) Throughout 2017, a senior associate of the Centre provided technical assistance to the Thailand Institute of Justice on two research projects, one on women as justice makers in South-East Asia, and one on gender-responsive criminal justice and good practices from South-East Asia to respond to violence against women.

27. In 2017, activities in the area of anti-corruption included the following:

(a) The Centre partnered with Transparency International and the law school at the University of British Columbia to present a series of nine workshops, conferences and symposiums focused on aspects of corruption, with an emphasis on the extractive industries. The events were aimed at increasing awareness and building capacity. The last event of the series was a colloquium on making progress against corruption, which was held on 1 December 2017;

(b) In September, a senior associate of the Centre helped to organize an international conference in Toronto entitled "Towards new governance for preventing corruption".

F. Australian Institute of Criminology

28. In 2017, the Australian Institute of Criminology carried out the following research activities:

(a) The Institute's programme of research on trafficking in persons and slavery continued during the year, resulting in the publication of a report on labour exploitation in the Australian construction industry;

(b) As part of the Institute's transnational organized crime and cybercrime programme, two reports were published on fraud perpetrated against the Government of Australia. A programme of work was undertaken to examine the criminal careers of perpetrators of organized crime. In conjunction with the Australian National University, the Institute also hosted the second organized crime research forum, which brought together over 30 academics currently researching organized crime from across Australia to present and discuss their work;

(c) A range of reports were produced on victims of violent crime in Australia, including a statistical report on homicide in Australia and research reports on violent extremism and returning to work after experiencing an armed robbery. A systematic review of violent crime investigation techniques was also published and the Institute

extended its research programme on policing responses to family and domestic violence;

(d) A series of reports on drug-related crime were also published, including a report on the social impacts of methamphetamine use and a review of the legalization of cannabis use in the United States of America. The Institute continued to operate the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia programme in Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Sydney;

(e) During the year, the Institute worked with Thammasat University and Griffith University on research for the Thailand Institute of Justice, with a view to supporting the development of a national youth crime prevention strategy;

(f) The Institute also continued to administer a series of criminal justice-related statistical monitoring programmes under which data on deaths in custody, fraud experienced by the Government of Australia and homicide are reported on an annual or biennial basis;

(g) Through its criminology research grants programme, the Institute funded and published research on the use of closed-circuit television, body-worn cameras, investigating serious violent crime, Aboriginal prisoners with cognitive impairment, the reporting of crime to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community police liaison officers, and perpetrators of online child sexual exploitation;

(h) The Institute co-hosted two large conferences in 2017: the fifth International Conference on Cybercrime and Computer Forensics, held in Broadbeach, Australia, in July, and the thirtieth conference of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, held in Canberra in December;

(i) During 2017, the Institute continued work on four research priorities: family and domestic violence, reducing the use of custodial sentences, the future of crime and justice, and the links between volume crime and organized crime.

G. Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights

29. In 2017, the Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights carried out the following activities, among others:

(a) The two-year research and capacity-building project entitled "Strengthening the fight against illicit trade in South-Eastern Europe", which is aimed at strengthening the criminal justice response to illicit trade in 12 countries in South-Eastern Europe, through in-depth national and regional assessments and the development of specialized training curricula. Memorandums of understanding were signed with a wide range of national criminal justice institutions in the region;

(b) The twinning project between Italy and Kosovo,[1] entitled "Strengthening efficiency, accountability and transparency of the judicial and prosecutorial system in Kosovo", under which 55 missions to Pristina were organized, with the participation of 90 experts from Italy, with a view to strengthening the independence, efficiency, transparency and sustainability of the judicial and prosecutorial system of Kosovo;

(c) In the framework of the project entitled "The independence of the judiciary in Lebanon: a social priority", the Institute coordinated several activities. A study visit to Rome on the Italian judicial system for a delegation from Lebanon took place from 2 to 6 April. The Institute also coordinated the participation of Italian magistrates in a workshop on the role of prosecutors in the judicial system, held in Beirut on 20 and 21 November. In addition, the Institute coordinated the participation of Italian

[1] All references to Kosovo in the present document should be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

magistrates in organized a course on the media and the judiciary, which was held in Beirut on 16 November;

(d) The seventeenth Specialization Course on International Criminal Law for Young Penalists was held in Siracusa, Italy, from 21 to 31 May. The theme of the course was "The International Criminal Court at fifteen". It was attended by 41 participants from 26 countries. The course focused on topics such as complementarity and gravity; victims, Africa and the International Criminal Court; the crime of aggression; subject matter jurisdiction of the court; procedure and evidence; and participation in criminal activities;

(e) A high-level expert meeting on illicit trade and related crimes was held in Siracusa from 1 to 3 March. The issue of illicit trade was examined from different perspectives, addressing its relationship to cultural property, wildlife, tobacco products, natural resources, medical products and trafficking in persons and human organs, as well as the links between trafficking in drugs, trafficking in arms and smuggling of migrants;

(f) The second specialization course for junior prosecutors, on the theme "International criminal justice and international cooperation in penal matters", provided training on international and transnational crimes and the theory and practice of mutual legal assistance. The course was attended by 57 participants and was held from 3 to 14 July;

(g) The European project entitled "Raising awareness and staff mobility on radicalization in prison and probation services", addresses the prevention of radicalization in prisons. Efforts include adopting preventive measures, developing a risk assessment methodology, strengthening expertise in the identification of risk, and enhancing the professional competences of prison and probation staff in order to implement exit strategies before release;

(h) The International Defence Counsel Training Programme is a globally oriented training programme specifically designed for international defence lawyers, in-house counsel and jurists dealing with cases related to international crimes. The first course, on the theme "Fundamentals on defence rights before international courts", was held from 15 to 19 May; the second course addressed the theme "Cases related to financial crime, money-laundering and terrorism financing: patterns and legal issues" and was held from 17 to 19 July.

H. Naif Arab University for Security Sciences

30. The Naif Arab University for Security Sciences was established in 1978. The University, located in Riyadh, is a unique educational institution in the Arab world, specializing in advanced security-related studies at the postgraduate level, including diploma, master's degree and doctoral degree programmes. The University also offers other security-related diploma programmes, training courses and exhibitions. The University frequently holds security conferences, seminars and exhibitions to spread awareness about security and develop the skills and knowledge of those working in the security field. For further information, see http://nauss.edu.sa.

I. National Institute of Justice of the Department of Justice of the United States of America

31. The National Institute of Justice is the research, evaluation and development branch of the Department of Justice of the United States. Its mission is to provide objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the challenges of crime and justice, in particular at the state and local levels in the United States. In support of that mission, the Institute makes investments in three major areas: research on crime and criminal justice issues, technology for law enforcement, and forensic services that support the criminal justice community. For example, the Institute

continues to invest in research and evaluation studies on issues that have an impact on law enforcement in the United States and abroad, including but not limited to preventing and responding to terrorism and trafficking in persons. Stakeholders for the Institute's investments in research, development and evaluation include law enforcement agencies, prosecutors offices, correctional institutions and the numerous community organizations that interact with the criminal justice system. A full listing of the Institute's programmes and partners is available at www.nij.gov.

32. The Institute remains a participant in international initiatives and supports UNODC in a number of ways. In the broadest sense, the Institute's research often overlaps with subjects within the purview of UNODC. The results of all its research initiatives are available on the National Criminal Justice Reference Service website (www.ncjrs.gov). The Institute also supports a website (www.crimesolutions.gov) that profiles and rates the effectiveness of programmes and practices in criminal justice, juvenile justice and crime victim services.

J. Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

33. In 2017, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, under its Fair and Efficient Justice programme, continued to implement activities and contribute to achievements in support of implementation of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. The following is a summary of those activities. A full account of the activities of the Institute is available at www.rwi.lu.se.

34. In the field of capacity development, the following activities were conducted:

(a) In East Africa, the Institute facilitated a seminar for the judges of the East African Court of Justice with a focus, in particular, on the analysis of human rights case law and the execution of decisions in comparative jurisdictions;

(b) In West Africa, the Institute concluded a memorandum of understanding with the Community Court of Justice of the Economic Community of West African States on cooperation to strengthen the human rights knowledge and skills of the judges and staff of the court;

(c) In cooperation with the Kenya Prisons Service, the Institute, inter alia, contributed to strengthening the human rights capacity of 20 officers in charge of prisons and their corresponding human rights officers, trained 20 prison and probation officers in risk and needs assessment and facilitated the development of national human rights policy directives to increase compliance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and other relevant international standards;

(d) In cooperation with the correctional services of Sierra Leone and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Institute conducted human rights audits at three correctional centres, facilitated a human rights action planning workshop for all centre managers and regional commanders of the correctional services and advised on the review of the legislative framework with a view to bringing it into line with the Nelson Mandela Rules and other relevant international standards;

(e) In Cambodia, in cooperation with the Royal Academy for Judicial Professions, the Institute contributed to the development and implementation of compulsory and credited human rights courses for those training to be judges, prosecutors and court clerks in the Academy's curriculum. In addition, a new moot court competition for Academy students was developed and implemented by the Institute in cooperation with the Academy;

(f) In China, the Institute continued its support of the implementation of a juvenile justice reform in China in line with international human rights standards, with an emphasis on the role of social workers in the juvenile justice process;

(g) In the Middle East and North Africa, the Institute, in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, developed a joint manual on freedom of expression and prohibition of incitement to hatred to be used in training of judges and prosecutors by judicial institutes in the region;

(h) In cooperation with judicial institutes in seven countries in the Arab region, the Institute disseminated studies and materials on the relationship between national law and international human rights standards.

35. In the field of conferences, the following activities were conducted:

(a) The Institute contributed to and supported the first Association of South-East Asian Nations Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights Judicial Colloquium on the Sharing of Good Practices regarding International Human Rights Law, held in Kuala Lumpur from 13 to 15 March 2017;

(b) The Institute organized an international round table to discuss the connection between corruption and human rights and explore the possibility of using human rights-based approaches in the fight against corruption. A total of 29 recommendations were adopted at the round table, which was held in Lund, Sweden, on 13 and 14 November.

K. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime

36. In 2017, the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime participated in the following activities:

(a) The Regional Conference on Community Safety and Crime and Violence Prevention (Johannesburg, 14 and 15 March);

(b) The twenty-sixth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Vienna, 22–26 May);

(c) The foundation workshop of the project "Enhancing Africa's response to transnational organized crime" (Cape Town, South Africa, 3 to 6 July);

(d) The third World Congress on Probation (Tokyo, 12–14 September);

(e) The nineteenth Annual Conference of the International Corrections and Prisons Association (London, 22–27 October);

(f) The second African Forum for Urban Safety (Durban, South Africa, 1–3 November);

(g) The thirty-eighth Congress of the Quebec Criminology Society (Saint-Sauveur, Canada, 8–10 November);

(h) The first International Congress on Crime, Violence and Addiction Social Prevention for Peace Building (Mazatlán, Mexico, 17 and 18 November);

(i) The fourth International Forum of the Korean Institute of Criminology and the coordination meeting of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network (Seoul, 7 and 8 December).

37. In 2017, the Centre implemented the following activities:

(a) The Centre's twelfth International Colloquium was held in Montreal, Canada, from 6 to 8 November, and was entitled "Crime prevention strategies in the twenty-first century: evolving practices and policies". The Colloquium focused on the evolution of the role of crime prevention actors and the challenges related to coordination and collaboration between Governments;

(b) The Centre organized a mini-conference at its headquarters in February for the official presentation of the fifth edition of the "International report on crime prevention and community safety: cities and the new urban agenda".

38. The Centre published two reports: an international comparative study, entitled "National crime prevention strategies for youth violence", and an international study on the challenges faced by frontline practitioners, entitled "Preventing radicalization leading to violence".

39. In the area of strategic partnerships and technical assistance, activities in 2017 included the following:

(a) The Centre was mandated by UNDP to conduct an assessment of national and regional crime observation and analysis for evidence-based youth crime and violence prevention programmes in Barbados, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Lucia;

(b) The Centre was invited by the Secure Education programme, funded by the United States Agency for International Development, to provide technical assistance in their strategic planning and to attend a colloquium together with government officials from Honduras;

(c) The Centre received a request from the government of Montreal to carry out local safety audits for the boroughs of Anjou, LaSalle and Rosemont-La-Petite-Patrie;

(d) The Centre, in collaboration with the Department of Penitentiary Administration of France, continued working on the implementation of an intervention and prevention response to violent radicalization within the country's probation system in the cities of Grenoble, Lyon and Nice.

L. Institute for Security Studies

40. The Institute for Security Studies is an independent, non-profit African organization that enhances human security on the continent. Headquartered in Pretoria, the Institute has regional offices in Addis Ababa, Dakar and Nairobi, as well as a presence in Abidjan, Bamako, Brussels and Yaounde. The Institute conducts independent and authoritative research, provides expert policy advice and delivers practical training and technical assistance.

41. In 2017, the Institute carried out the following activities in the field of responding to transnational threats, international crime and terrorism:

(a) Launched a programme, funded by the European Union, aimed at mitigating the impact of transnational organized crime in Africa, in partnership with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime;

(b) Provided training on transnational crime, international crime and terrorism to investigators, prosecutors, judges and other government officials in Africa;

(c) Provided specialized counter-terrorism training to senior prosecutors and police officials from Southern, East and West Africa;

(d) Published its weekly newsletter, "CT week in review", which deals with counter-terrorism in Africa and beyond and can be accessed online at http://issafrica.org/ctafrica/week-in-review;

(e) Offered expert advice to the Secretary-General on issues pertaining to the rule of law, counter-terrorism and countering violent extremism;

(f) Served as the implementing partner and consortium leader for the European Union Counter-Terrorism Monitoring, Reporting and Support Mechanism;

(g) Attended the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, directly engaged with African States and facilitated high-level discussions on international criminal justice;

(h) Advised the World Economic Forum on terrorism, the illicit economy, corruption, fragility, violence and conflict;

(i) Collaborated with, among others, UNODC, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, INTERPOL and the Global Centre on Cooperative Security.

42. As regards justice and violence prevention, activities included the following:

(a) Published the *South African Crime Quarterly* and regular regional security reports;

(b) Served as an expert resource on policing, crime and justice for the Police Portfolio Committee of the Parliament of South Africa;

(c) Monitored and analysed crime, justice and governance trends, including the functioning of the criminal justice system;

(d) Collaborated with Corruption Watch on a successful campaign for better appointments at the police commissioner level. The campaign was aimed at promoting an independent, robust and active police service;

(e) Conducted crime research and analysis, including on effective responses to crime and violence, building safer cities, civil engagement and innovative research on parenting and intimate violence;

(f) Managed the Crime and Justice Information and Analysis Hub, a user-friendly, timely, accurate and reliable source of information and analysis, which can be accessed online at www.issafrica.org/crimehub;

(g) Collaborated with the South African Police Services to analyse the quarterly and annual crime statistics in the country;

(h) Provided relevant information and analysis on policies, strategies and performance;

(i) Promoted community safety;

(j) Hosted seminars and briefings for policymakers and decision makers.

43. In 2017, the Institute's publications covered numerous topics, including policing, violence prevention, smuggling of migrants, wildlife crime, counter-terrorism issues and international criminal justice. The publications can be accessed on the Institute website (www.issafrica.org).

M. Korean Institute of Criminology

44. Since its inception, the Korean Institute of Criminology has strived to fulfil its core mandates, namely holistic and systematic research on crime, its trends and root causes, and policy responses; joint research with leading institutes both at home and abroad; and international cooperation and exchange in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. In 2017, the Institute published 37 research reports on various issues in criminology. The highlights of the Institute's activities were as follows:

(a) On 26 May, the Institute hosted the 2017 International Digital Forensics Spring Conference, on the theme of international technology trends in computer forensics, together with the Supreme Prosecutors' Office, the Korean Institute of Forensic Sciences, the Korean Digital Forensic Society and the Korea Copyright Protection Agency;

(b) On 8 May, the Institute received the annual award for excellence in research from the National Research Council for Economics, Humanities, and Social Sciences of the Republic of Korea;

(c) The Director of the International Strategic Research Centre participated in the ninth Annual Conference of the Asian Criminological Society, which was held in Cairns, Australia, from 10 to 13 July, where he made a presentation on criminal justice responses to emerging cyber frauds in the global community;

(d) The Director and the Deputy Director of the International Strategic Research Centre participated in the seventy-third Annual Conference of the American Society of Criminology, which was held in Philadelphia, United States, from 15 to 18 November. The Director of the Centre led a round table entitled "Are juvenile problems under control? Seeking effective responses and developing better strategies";

(e) The Institute hosted its 2017 International Forum in conjunction with the coordination meeting of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network held in Seoul on 7 and 8 December. The Forum, entitled "Strategies for implementing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals to build better societies," was attended by 10 academics, plus a number of practitioners, from 13 institutes affiliated with the programme network, who shared best practices on achieving Goals 5, 11 and 16;

(f) The Institute was visited by the following individuals: prosecutors from Saudi Arabia, on 27 April; the Vice-Dean of the Renmin University of China Law School, on 24 August; members of the China Criminal Procedure Law Association, on 7 September; prosecutors from Honduras, on 1 November; and chief prosecutors from Thailand, as part of the thirty-seventh training session for chief prosecutors, on 13 December;

(g) On 13 November, the Director and the Deputy Director of the International Strategic Research Centre visited the National Institute of Justice. The visit provided the opportunity for the two institutes to share their views on various issues in criminal justice, and to further strengthen their partnership.

N. Basel Institute on Governance

45. The Basel Institute on Governance continues to implement a multifaceted anti-corruption programme. It supports national and international actors, both public and private, from around the world in their efforts to curb and prevent corruption and promote the rule of law. The Institute's unique mix of activities combines prevention with enforcement, makes use of in-house applied research to inform technical assistance (and vice versa), and seeks to bridge the divide between the public and the private sectors.

46. In 2017, key operational highlights included the following:

(a) The Institute has made considerable progress with its efforts to promote the concept of collective action as an effective anti-corruption tool for the private sector. For example, a fourth member joined the Metals Technology Industry Initiative, which was launched in 2013, and for which the Institute continues to act as facilitator. The expansion underscores the relevance of the industry handling its own market-specific anti-corruption aspirations. The Institute has also been appointed to facilitate two new sector-specific collective action initiatives, one for the banknotes industry and one for the beverage machinery industry;

(b) With continued financial support from Liechtenstein, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, experts from the Institute's International Centre for Asset Recovery continued to support the Institute's partner countries in strengthening their ability to investigate and prosecute complex corruption and money-laundering cases. Those efforts involved country-specific training programmes in Bhutan, Bulgaria, Romania,

Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. Regional training programmes were also carried out in East and Southern Africa, jointly with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and the Commonwealth Africa Anti-Corruption Centre. Additional information about the Centre's comprehensive portfolio of training programmes is available at https://forum.assetrecovery.org/training/overview;

(c) The Centre also continued to provide case-specific advice to partner countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Eastern Europe, Latin America and Central Asia. That led to favourable outcomes, including numerous successful requests for assistance from foreign jurisdictions, a significant increase in domestic case progress, and the confiscation of a significant amount of assets frozen in Europe and about to be returned to Peru;

(d) Building on that practical insight into asset recovery, the Centre worked with the Government of Switzerland and the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative of UNODC and the World Bank to develop an online tool to more widely disseminate the Guidelines for Efficient Recovery of Stolen Assets and its accompanying step-by-step guide (https://guidelines.assetrecovery.org). The multi-year initiative involved extensive consultations with practitioners from a wide range of jurisdictions;

(e) The Institute's Public Governance Division continued working on two major research projects. One of those projects, entitled "Informal governance and corruption: transcending the principal agent and collective action paradigms", focuses on the impact of informality on corruption through a comparative lens on selected countries in East and Central Asia. The project is funded by the British Academy in the context of the anti-corruption evidence programme of the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom. The second project, funded by the East Africa Research Fund and completed in September 2017, sought to analyse how social norms influence the propensity for poor people to engage in, resist and report corrupt transactions, with specific case studies in Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

O. College for Criminal Law Science

47. In 2017, the College for Criminal Law Science of Beijing Normal University continued to carry out international exchanges and cooperation to deepen research regarding the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and to bring forward expert proposals. On 9 and 10 December, the College, with the assistance of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, organized an international conference on trends in global terrorism and the challenges posed to legislators and practitioners. More than 70 experts and scholars were invited to discuss how to implement United Nations resolutions related to terrorism, especially those addressing the issue of foreign terrorist fighters, using criminal, civil and other necessary means, while respecting human rights.

48. The College's activities included efforts to strengthen the protection of the rights of minors in criminal procedure and to facilitate implementation of the international requirements in juvenile justice. The College sent a delegation to attend a seminar on juvenile offenders organized by the Shanghai People's Procuratorate and the subcommittee of the Juvenile Justice of Chinese Association of Criminal Procedure, held on 26 August. The College also submitted working papers to the seminar. On 7 and 8 April, the College organized a workshop on the topic of perfection of relative laws regarding minors, which was attended by more than 50 participants from various organizations, including the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Justice, policy authorities, non-governmental organizations dealing with child health issues and representatives from academia. On 7 November, College researchers participated in a workshop for juvenile justice reform organized by China and the United States, and delivered speeches on the establishment and development of juvenile courts in China, focusing on the working

mechanism of juvenile courts. On 14 November, College researchers delivered a speech and made comments at a seminar on Chinese practices in the implementation of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules), organized by the Chinese Association of Prosecutorial Studies.

49. The College continued to focus on anti-corruption efforts. In the beginning of 2017, the College held an appointment ceremony for research fellows and adjunct research fellows of the G20 Studies Centre on the recovery of criminal proceeds and persons sought for corruption crimes.

50. On 28 April, the College organized an international conference on the topic "Confiscation without confiscation: legislation and practice", which was attended by more than 140 participants from organizations and authorities from various countries. Together with the G20 Studies Centre and the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, the College organized a China-Germany seminar on anti-money-laundering efforts and asset recovery, which was held in Freiburg, Germany, on 20 and 21 November.

51. The year 2017 also saw more efforts made by the College to enhance cooperation and exchanges with lawyers. The College organized the ninth National Criminal Justice Forum and invited more than 100 representatives from law firms, courts, prosecution services and academia to discuss important issues in criminal justice. College researchers gave lectures for the Dezhou Bar Association of Shandong Province on systems for self-representation on 9 September, and participated in a training course on the prevention of ...reliction of duties and defence in related cases organized by the Beijing Bar Association on 11 and 12 November.

P. Thailand Institute of Justice

52. In 2017, the Thailand Institute of Justice continued its focus on exploring the linkages between criminal justice, the rule of law and development through the following key activities:

(a) As a means of promoting the implementation of the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), the Institute completed the assessment and endorsement of six correctional institutes in central and northern Thailand as model prisons and institutions that are certified as being in compliance with the Rules. The Institute also conducted its flagship training programme on the Bangkok Rules for the second year. Thirty-three senior correctional staff from South-East Asia participated. Furthermore, the Institute has been working closely with the Department of Corrections of Thailand since July 2017 to pilot the implementation of the Nelson Mandela Rules at one prison;

(b) In support of rule-of-law education and culture of lawfulness, the Institute continued to promote the sharing of views among policymakers, young professionals and emerging leaders across different sectors through the organization of the Institute's Executive Programme on the Rule of Law and Development, in collaboration with the Institute for Global Law and Policy of the Harvard Law School. The Programme included an intensive workshop held from 7 to 11 January 2018, training sessions for participants from Thailand held from January to June 2018 and a series of public forums on the rule of law and sustainable development held in January and March 2018 and also to be held in July 2018;

(c) In order to support the mainstreaming of the gender perspective as well as the development perspective into the criminal justice system, the Institute continued to seek to strengthen the capacity of relevant practitioners and to raise the awareness of relevant stakeholders, including through organizing a study visit for diplomatic representatives to the Chiang Mai women's correctional institution and the Doi Tung development project in Chiang Rai, Thailand, on 25 and 26 January 2018, with the

active participation of Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol, in her capacity as the UNODC Goodwill Ambassador on the Rule of Law for South-East Asia, also took part in the visit;

(d) To complement national and regional efforts on the development of statistical information and evidence-based crime prevention and criminal justice policy, the Institute, in collaboration with UNODC, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Korean Institute of Criminology, hosted a regional training session on victimization surveys in Pattaya, Thailand, from 29 May to 2 June 2017. In addition, a regional training course on the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes was organized, together with UNODC, ESCAP and Statistics Korea, in Taejon, Republic of Korea, from 5 to 7 December 2017;

(e) The Institute continued to work closely with United Nations entities on several research projects. Among the research reports published during 2017 were a publication entitled *The Trial of Rape: Understanding the Criminal Justice System Response to Sexual Violence in Thailand and Viet Nam* (with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, UNODC and UNDP) and a publication on trafficking in persons from Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar to Thailand (with UNODC).

53. Other key research projects completed in 2017 include:

(a) "Women as justice makers: perspectives from South-East Asia";

(b) "Vulnerabilities, victimization, romance and indulgence: Thai women's pathways to prison in Cambodia for international cross-border drug trafficking";

(c) "The impact of maternal imprisonment on children in Thailand";

(d) Survey on violence against children, focusing on children alleged to have been in conflict with the law in Thailand;

(e) *Global Prison Trends Report 2017*, in partnership with Penal Reform International.

IV. Activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council

54. In 2017, the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council implemented the following activities:

(a) The Council contributed to a conference room paper on restorative justice presented at the twenty-sixth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Vienna from 22 to 26 May 2017. The paper contained a description on the situation in Italy with regard to restorative justice programmes. In the field of juvenile justice, victim and offender mediation has evolved considerably over time; with regard to adult criminal matters, however, important criminal policies and *de jure condendo* have only been put forward in recent years. The use of such restorative justice programmes remains undeveloped at the global level, although the scientific discussion on these topics is highly qualified. The judiciary has been made aware, and public opinion is starting to shift, causing these models of justice to be examined more openly;

(b) The proceedings of the conference on the topic of comparing experiences in corporate crime and negotiated justice, organized by the National Centre for Prevention and Social Defence and the Council in October 2016, will be summarized in the forthcoming publication "Collection of Enrico de Nicola: conferences on current issues of criminal law and procedures". The volume is intended to provide a broad overview of this complex topic, so as to encourage debate on criminal policy issues and on the juridical base underlying negotiated criminal justice options, and to

narrow the gap between legal theory and juridical practice by comparing the experiences of scholars and legal practitioners;

(c) At the initiative of the Council and National Centre for Prevention and Social Defence, together with the Catholic University of Milan, a conference on the topic of historical pollution and a search for remedies within the Italian legal system was organized in Milan, where the volume "Historical pollution: comparative legal responses to environmental crimes" was presented. The volume contains the results of a research project on legal approaches and responses to the phenomenon of historical pollution, from the perspective of criminal law and other branches of law. The research was conducted in 2015 and 2016 by a group of scholars from different countries and with different academic backgrounds.

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Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice: other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies

Report of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Note by the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute was prepared pursuant to a decision of the Board taken at its meeting held on 25 and 26 October 2017 to report to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The report contains information on the work of and the results achieved by the Institute, in accordance with its Statute (Council resolution 1989/56, annex).

* E/CN.15/2018/1.

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Results achieved by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Report of the Board of Trustees

I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) was established pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 B (XXXIX) of 1965. The Institute is an autonomous institution of the United Nations and is governed by its Board of Trustees, who contribute by giving strategic direction and setting priorities. The Board reports periodically to the Council through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

2. Within the broad scope of its mandate to develop and implement improved policies in the field of crime prevention and control, the mission of UNICRI is to advance justice and the rule of law in support of peace and sustainable development. The Institute works in specialized niches within the areas of crime prevention, justice, security governance, counter-terrorism and social cohesion. With 50 years of experience, the Institute has structured its modus operandi in order to always be responsive to the needs of the international community.

3. UNICRI serves as a platform for consultation and cooperation among Member States, local government institutions, research institutions, international organizations, private entities and civil society. The enhancement of cross-sectoral dialogue and understanding and the promotion of the establishment of multidisciplinary groups to address emerging challenges are some of the strengths of the Institute.

4. The results-based programming of UNICRI is grounded in action-oriented research that is aimed at informing the capacity-building of practitioners and the training of scholars and at building a knowledge base for policy development and implementation. The Institute supports the design and implementation of holistic and innovative modalities to confront traditional and emerging threats at both the national and cross-border levels. In particular, the Institute assesses threats and needs; develops and shares knowledge; acts as a global training and capacity-building centre; acts as a global forum to identify, tailor and test strategies and practical models at the field level; promotes national, regional and international law enforcement cooperation and judicial assistance; establishes platforms for consultation and cooperation; and provides advisory services.

5. The Institute contributes to socioeconomic development, increased security and the protection of human rights by designing practical models and systems aimed at providing support for policy formulation, implementation and evaluation.

6. The work undertaken by UNICRI in 2017 was funded exclusively from voluntary contributions. Its primary donors were Canada, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Thailand, the United States of America, the European Commission, the European Union, and several private companies, foundations and international organizations.

7. The present report of the Board of Trustees contains a summary of the work completed during 2017 and is organized into the following three thematic areas:

(a) Security governance and counter-terrorism;

(b) Crime and justice;

(c) Training and advanced education.

8. UNICRI has a broad impact at the country, regional and international levels, and the beneficiaries of its technical assistance are wide-ranging. Its programme of activities is delivered through UNICRI headquarters in Turin, Italy, and an extended

network of offices, including a liaison office in Rome, project offices in Brussels and Geneva and the centres of excellence on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risk mitigation in Abu Dhabi, Algiers, Amman, Manila, Nairobi, Rabat, Tashkent and Tbilisi.

II. Security governance and counter-terrorism

A. Prevention and countering of violent extremism and rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist offenders

9. As a member of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, UNICRI contributes to the implementation of coordinated and coherent efforts across the United Nations system to prevent and counter terrorism. The Institute plays a key role in supporting Member States in translating into national policies the generalized good practices identified in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

10. In 2017, UNICRI provided Member States with actionable knowledge to strengthen national capacity using a comprehensive and tailored approach. That end-to-end approach, covering recruitment into terrorist organizations to disengagement from violent extremism and reintegration into society, allows the Institute to support States in diverting juveniles away from the criminal justice system, training criminal justice system actors on the nuances of cases relating to violent extremism and terrorism, rehabilitating violent extremist offenders, reintegrating offenders into the community and working with the community to promote a receptive and inclusive environment for those offenders. Most of the work of UNICRI is cutting-edge and involves pilot programmes.

1. Rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist offenders

11. UNICRI has developed considerable expertise in the area of rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist offenders. The Institute supports Member States in translating into national policies the generalized good practices of the Global Counterterrorism Forum Rome Memorandum, which addresses the rehabilitation needs of incarcerated violent extremists. Moreover, the work of UNICRI in that area is grounded in the provisions of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules). Both frameworks cover the importance of cooperation between and among all relevant public safety sectors in realizing the fair and humane treatment of all prisoners, including violent extremist offenders.

12. In the design and implementation of tailored rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for violent extremist offenders and high-risk inmates in prison settings, the Institute has relied on cooperation with, among others, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, the Philippines and Thailand. Based on those programmes, UNICRI has developed four model pathways that Member States may adopt and customize to design and implement rehabilitation programmes, namely: (a) a "traditional approach", in which a classification system of risks and needs assessments is completed before programme components are created and implemented; (b) an approach aimed at changing attitudes, in which programme components are developed and implemented one by one, with the achievements of each component informing the characteristics of the next component; (c) a "framework-to-programme" approach, in which a national action plan or strategy is developed as a first step; and (d) a "targeted approach", in which a gap analysis is conducted as a first step.

13. In Indonesia, for example, a risk-assessment tool known as I-IMAS was developed and tested, with a view to measuring the level of risk posed by prisoners. The tool can be used to inform the placement of prisoners in rehabilitation and

reintegration programmes, based on their needs and the risks they pose. It is important to address possible risks in prison environments, where convicted terrorists can network, compare and exchange information on tactics, radicalize and recruit new members, and command and control operations beyond the prison setting in the community. It is also crucial to address the risk of recidivism posed by detained extremists upon their release.

14. A specific training module on the adoption of the LITMAS risk assessment tool was formulated by national experts in cooperation with the Directorate General for Corrections of Indonesia. The training module was delivered to parole officers and Directorate staff in Bali from 20 to 23 February and in Yogyakarta from 27 February to 2 March 2017. Those training sessions were aimed at improving the understanding of the new risk indicators, enhancing capacity in the administration of the tool and developing soft skills in interviewing techniques and communication.

15. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the risk-assessment tool in identifying the level of risk posed by inmates, a pilot programme was carried out from 22 May to 30 June 2017 in 10 correctional facilities. The programme consisted of several activities, including interviews with inmates, gathering of secondary data, and data entry and analysis, and utilized a comprehensive data verification and monitoring mechanism. Parole officers who had been trained to administer the tool interviewed 560 inmates.

16. With the assistance of national and international experts and under the guidance of the senior directors of the Directorate General for Corrections of Indonesia, a national strategy on the treatment of high-risk inmates, including violent extremist offenders, was developed. The strategy is aimed at defining the roles, duties and responsibilities of all relevant actors involved in the treatment of high-risk inmates and sets out programme priorities, objectives and actions for improving their treatment throughout the criminal justice process, from the pre-conviction to the post-release phases.

17. In 2017, UNICRI enhanced its cooperation with Jordan for the development of a comprehensive rehabilitation and reintegration programme for incarcerated violent extremist offenders. In particular, the Institute started a close cooperation with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation of Jordan in the implementation of a long-term programme on activities in that field. An introductory three-day training course for psychologists and social workers from the Department was held in Amman from 14 to 16 March 2017. The course focused on the psychological and social needs of incarcerated violent extremist offenders throughout the process of disengagement from violent extremism, the completion of rehabilitation, and eventual reintegration into society. An advanced training course for psychologists and social workers was held in Amman from 17 to 19 April 2017. The course focused on techniques relating to the following: interviewing violent extremist offenders, risk assessment and classification, dealing with recalcitrant inmates, and evaluating the results of rehabilitation and reintegration programmes.

18. Mirroring a multidisciplinary workshop delivered in 2016, a training session for high-level prison managers was held in Amman from 27 to 29 March 2017. As a result, the prison management authorities of Jordan have now received uniform introductory training on setting up a framework for effective rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist offenders in prison settings.

19. The training courses involving prison managers, psychologists and social workers led to increased capacity-building and the exchange of information on good practices already employed at the national level, combined with the introduction of new practices from the international sphere and the creation of foundational networks at the practitioner level.

20. Since 2016, the Government of Mali has been expressing a strong interest in cooperating with UNICRI with regard to the challenges encountered in managing violent extremist offenders in prisons. UNICRI has been cooperating closely with the

International Centre for Counter-Terrorism, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) and the National Directorate of Prison Administration and Supervised Education.

21. In April 2017, UNICRI, in collaboration with the International Centre for Counter-Terrorism, organized a training programme for young religious leaders on violent extremism and its manifestations in prison settings. The training programme, involving participants from all regions of Mali, was aimed at building upon the knowledge of religious leaders on radicalism and violent extremism — including the factors conducive to radicalization and the dynamics of radicalization in the prison context — and analysing the role of religious leaders in preventing and countering radicalization. Participants identified several recommendations on the role that religious leaders could play in preventing and countering radicalization.

22. In August 2017, UNICRI, in collaboration with the International Centre for Counter-Terrorism and with the support of MINUSMA, organized a training session on risk assessment. The session focused on risk identification and assessment and was aimed at enhancing the capacity of prison staff managing violent extremist detainees.

23. In parallel, UNICRI and the International Centre for Counter-Terrorism conducted interviews with national and international experts and with inmates charged with terrorism-related offences. The data collected have shaped the work of UNICRI in Mali with regard to the design and implementation of tailored and effective rehabilitation strategies and the development of comprehensive analysis of the phenomenon of terrorism in the country.

24. In Thailand, UNICRI has been working closely with the Department of Corrections, under the aegis of the Ministry of Justice, on the development and implementation of a culturally sensitive risk assessment index and the creation of a module aimed at strengthening the role of the family in reducing the risk of radicalization. In 2017, workshops were organized to finalize the components of the programme, which were based on the risk assessment index, and to discuss the strategy. During a workshop held in June, prison staff and religious experts addressed issues related to religion in the rehabilitation and reintegration process. The outcome of the faith-based workshop was a series of recommendations on actions to be taken to enhance inter-religious dialogue.

25. UNICRI has also been working with the Government of Morocco to develop tailored rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for violent extremist offenders in prison settings, with a particular focus on classification and risk assessment, the training of prison staff and linkages between reintegration and aftercare programmes. In May 2017, UNICRI and the Department for Prison Administration of Morocco decided to expand their area of cooperation on the basis of the positive results achieved in 2016, when a training course for all psychologists working in prison was delivered.

26. UNICRI started exploring the possibility of working jointly with the Department of Prison Administration of Italy to design and deliver training activities for prison personnel who deal with violent extremist offenders, thereby building on the expertise gained in other countries. The Prison Administration of Morocco offered to contribute to the training activities by providing its expertise and personnel, who could work with prison personnel from Italy, providing support as cultural mediators or trainers.

2. Countering radicalization and violent extremism in the Sahel-Maghreb region through the engagement of civil society

27. A project on countering radicalization and violent extremism in the Sahel-Maghreb region, funded by the European Commission, builds on the existing models for community engagement in the prevention of violent extremism, based on the assumption that civil society is a key agent in preventing and countering the rise of extremist ideologies and violence. Fact-finding missions to identify current initiatives on countering violent extremism and to raise awareness about the project

were conducted in Algeria, Chad, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia. An assessment and the launch of two public calls (one for the Maghreb and one for the Sahel) resulted in the selection of a group of grantees and implementing partners for projects to be implemented in 2017 and 2018.

28. Through the project, financial support will be provided to between 20 and 25 civil society actors for mitigating conflict and countering violent extremism, including through the following: (a) dissemination of information on democratic culture and values; (b) training courses and capacity-building for young leaders and projects in schools to address violence and enhance tolerance and dialogue; (c) promotion and dissemination of democratic values through art, theatre, music, culture and the protection of the environment; (d) support to the media, establishment of journalist unions and promotion of local radio stations and radio associations; (e) organization of activities with religious groups, with a view to promoting a democratic culture and a culture of respect for women; and (f) building new or strengthening existing networks of civil society organizations.

29. Grant agreements with civil society actors were signed between March and May 2017, and the implementation of the projects has since commenced. Under the project, it is envisaged that methods will be developed to assess and monitor the different initiatives in order to identify the more successful interventions and the reasons behind their success, or lack thereof, and to address the lack of rigorously tested quantitative and qualitative field research.

3. Assessing the pre-conditions for developing a pilot programme to divert juveniles from violent extremism

30. In the framework of a two-year research project addressing the issue of foreign terrorist fighters and others at risk, a preliminary analysis of juvenile justice systems and alternative measures and diversion programmes was conducted in five countries.

31. Under the second phase of the project, cooperation with Member States was envisaged in order to design pilot diversion programmes. In that respect, a successful dialogue was initiated with key stakeholders in Kenya. During consultations, it was decided that the scope of the research would be widened to include other vulnerable groups, in addition to juveniles, and to further develop the research on the use of probation in such cases. The research is to be mainly focused on the development of international guidelines to improve probation mechanisms, diversion and alternative measures for the protection of vulnerable groups allegedly involved in terrorism activities. An additional component of the project is the organization in Kenya of workshops on the benefits of diversion and alternative measures for tackling the radicalization cycle, and on probation, for which there is a solid legal framework in Kenya, as well as solid experience.

4. Breaking the organized crime and terrorism nexus: identifying programmatic approaches

32. There is a growing convergence of organized criminal groups and terrorist groups, through transactional, ideological, territorial and strategic links. Accordingly, UNICRI is analysing the phenomenon by examining those links. The interactions are not straightforward, with each case being context-specific, rooted in historical conditions and constantly evolving. Under the comprehensive counter-terrorism strategy of UNICRI and in line with Security Council resolution 2195 (2014), on threats to international peace and security, the Institute aims to support the development of effective policies and programmatic responses.

33. In 2016 and 2017, the Institute involved experts and governmental entities in workshops to address that issue and identify challenges and actions related to tackling different problems deriving from that convergence. In particular, UNICRI and the Thailand Institute of Justice led a group of experts to review the current evidence base and conceptual theories related to the organized crime and terrorism nexus, in order to test them against the experts' areas of expertise, and to draw from their knowledge

and best practices, with a view to identifying a series of programme priorities. Efforts that could be undertaken to tackle the nexus include: (a) improving judicial systems; (b) enhancing cooperation between border police and financial intelligence units; (c) establishing public-private partnerships; and (d) promoting the involvement of civil society and local communities.

B. Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risk mitigation

34. UNICRI supports the development of an integrated chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risk mitigation approach that incorporates all such components — whether international, regional and national — into a common strategy. Creating such a strategy entails the application of a holistic approach through which all stakeholders, while operating autonomously, can establish common goals, identify and manage resources to achieve those goals, clearly allocate responsibilities and tasks, set up functioning channels of communication, create a security culture based on common learning, and ensure that lessons learned are incorporated and absorbed throughout the whole system.

Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risk mitigation centres of excellence initiative

35. The chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risk mitigation centres of excellence initiative is funded by the European Union and is jointly implemented by UNICRI and the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission. By means of coherent and effective cooperation at the national, regional and international levels, the initiative was developed with the technical support of relevant international and regional organizations, European Union member States, regional experts and other stakeholders.

36. Having been launched eight years ago, the initiative is now well established and operating smoothly in the African Atlantic façade, Central Asia, East and Central Africa, the Middle East, Gulf Cooperation Council countries, North Africa and the Sahel, South-East Asia, and South-Eastern and Eastern Europe. In each of those regions, UNICRI has set up a secretariat that promotes close cooperation among partner countries and facilitates the implementation of activities. The secretariats are each led by a head appointed by the host country and are supported in their operations by regional coordinators and local assistants recruited by UNICRI.

37. In 2017, the focus was on empowering countries to develop and rely more on their own expertise in reducing chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats and on promoting the milestones they had reached. With the support of the African Atlantic façade regional secretariat, experts from 10 countries drafted technical reports on food safety and food security to serve as a basis for developing projects. That was the first time such a methodology had been applied to defining projects. A total of 20 countries with developed national action plans on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risk mitigation promoted them, during a side event of the annual meeting of States Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention, and with the Global Partnership countries. Afghanistan, Burundi, Liberia, the Niger, Senegal, Togo and Uzbekistan expressed interest in developing such a plan.

38. The initiative and its secretariats have received recognition for the work they successfully implemented in cooperation with partner countries and the international development community. The recognition has come in the form of expressions of interest in closer cooperation. Ethiopia and Pakistan completed the application process in 2017, bringing the total number of official partner countries to 57. In July 2017, the Director-General for International Cooperation and Development of the European Commission visited the secretariat for Central Asia during his visit to Uzbekistan, confirming its strategic role in advancing national security agendas.

39. Several meetings took place throughout 2017 within the framework of the initiative, including a meeting with chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear

stakeholders in Ethiopia on reinforcing risk mitigation capacities, and a round-table meeting for the national focal points for East and Central Africa to facilitate regional cooperation and strengthen chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear capabilities. The meeting involved 11 African countries and also focused on counterfeit medicines and radiological and nuclear issues.

C. Advances in technologies: benefits, risks and solutions

1. Security improvements through research, technology and innovation

40. UNICRI continued to support Member States in improving their security through the use of technology and started the development of a cooperation platform, which is to become a forum for discussion on improving security through research, technology and innovation. The platform will allow discussions on several topics, including supply chain security; blockchain technology and cryptocurrencies; biotechnology and nanotechnology; artificial intelligence; and management issues related to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear resources.

41. The initiative is aimed at increasing knowledge and information-sharing on security risks and technology features in key security areas, including supply chain security; management issues related to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear resources; security issues related to blockchain technology and cryptocurrencies; big data; biotechnology; and nanotechnology. The platform will promote dialogue and the sharing of good practices among technology providers, representatives of the public sector and industry associations.

42. The format of the project is expected to include the following steps: (a) discussion and validation of risk scenarios during meetings with experts; (b) identification of technology solutions to address relevant risk scenarios; and (c) communication of results using policy briefs.

43. In 2017, a series of meetings was held to present information on the use of research, technology and innovation to improve security, including technical workshops on big data and biotechnology. Several organizations expressed their interest in the project and in participating in its activities, including the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the International Telecommunication Union, the International Tax Stamp Association, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the European Union Intellectual Property Office, the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States and the Geneva Centre for Security Policy.

2. International Network on Biotechnology

44. Advances in life sciences and biotechnology are enabling new possibilities in research, medicine and industry. Nonetheless, along with the emergence of these new realities, there are safety, security and ethical concerns that point to the need for responsible life science research and innovation. In that context, UNICRI launched the International Network on Biotechnology, which is committed to advancing education and raising awareness about responsible life science research and innovation.

45. On 12 and 13 July 2017, the Institute convened the first Network partners meeting, which was held in Geneva and attended by representatives of over 30 partner institutions. During the meeting, UNICRI highlighted several different types of educational resources developed within the framework of the Network, including awareness-raising videos; technology briefs, focusing on advances in biotechnology; virtual lab tours for training purposes; and tabletop exercises. Network partners responded positively, affirming the value of those types of educational resources and committing to further developing and disseminating such resources through their institutions.

3. Towards the establishment of the Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics

46. In September 2017, UNICRI and the Netherlands signed a host country agreement for the establishment of the Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics in The Hague.

47. A consultation process with relevant stakeholders was started in 2014, with the aim of advancing discussion on the governance of robotics and artificial intelligence. The Centre is an important achievement as part of that process and is expected to contribute to enhancing understanding of the risk-benefit duality of artificial intelligence and robotics through improved coordination, knowledge collection and dissemination, training, awareness-raising and outreach activities. The work of the Centre will include monitoring global developments, promoting the establishment of an international network in the area of artificial intelligence and robotics, and contributing to policymaking. Building consensus among concerned communities, whether national, regional, international, public or private, from theoretical and practical perspectives in a balanced and comprehensive manner is to be an integral part the Centre's approach.

D. Tourism security in Latin American countries

48. A project on strengthening crime prevention and response in tourism destinations in Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean was launched in cooperation with the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the Organization of American States, with a view to providing assistance to at least 15 member States in Latin America and the Caribbean. In many countries, tourism is considered a primary economic resource. Consequently, enhancing tourism security represents a key element for economic development.

49. The project is intended to enhance the professional and technical expertise of public and private security officials of member States of the Organization of American States, with a specific focus on building public-private partnerships. The training activities are tailored to a public-private audience and structured to encourage cooperation. In particular, an aim of the project is to establish and promote a permanent mechanism of cooperation with regard to security planning and the protection of tourist destinations. It draws on the extensive experience and well-established networks set up by UNICRI and the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism in the region.

50. The three types of activities set out below have been implemented in the framework of the project.

1. Basic training courses on tourism security

51. UNICRI and the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism aim to develop a comprehensive capacity-building methodology on tourism security that is based on a training module targeting specific groups of beneficiaries involved in tourism protection. In August 2017, a training course was delivered in Bridgetown. Courses were also delivered in Mexico: in Querétaro and Playa del Carmen in August and in Tijuana and Mazatlán in November.

2. Integrated tourism security plans through the establishment of public-private partnerships

52. UNICRI and the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism are promoting a comprehensive methodology for the establishment of public-private partnerships in support of the design of integrated security plans involving relevant stakeholders in three member States. In each location, UNICRI and the Committee will organize preparatory meetings with the involvement of public and private stakeholders in the tourism sector. Following the meeting, scenario-based exercises will be submitted to participating stakeholders over a period of 12 to 15 weeks using a dedicated electronic

platform. The main objective of the exercises is to test, evaluate and improve security strategies and operating procedures in order to provide inputs for inclusion in a comprehensive tourist plan. Based on the inputs received during the exercises and information gathered through the various activities, UNICRI and the Committee will develop a comprehensive security plan for that destination, in full consultation with the local private and public network. The security plan will be approved by the local authority during the final workshop. In 2017, a planning session was held in Montego Bay, Jamaica, and an initial training session was delivered to relevant stakeholders in San José.

3. Specialized training on risk management and crime prevention in tourism destinations

53. UNICRI and the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, in partnership with specialized agencies from international and national law enforcement bodies — including the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Police Community of the Americas (AMERIPOL) and INTERPOL — developed and delivered specialized training courses on countering serious crime to three selected tourist destinations. Based on desk research and in consultation with local authorities, UNICRI and the Committee developed the content of the specialized training course. Priority was given to serious crimes that violate human rights and target vulnerable groups. After each training course, UNICRI drafted a comprehensive report and a set of recommendations for the involved parties. Within that framework, specialized training was delivered in Antigua and Guatemala in October 2017.

III. Crime and justice

A. Pilot project for Arab Spring countries on asset recovery

54. In 2017, UNICRI continued to assist Egypt, Libya and Tunisia, and the Camden Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network, in establishing new mechanisms to more effectively trace and recover illicitly obtained assets in the framework of the pilot project for Arab Spring countries on asset recovery. The project also involved coordinating with other international partners, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, and keeping the delegations of the European Union in all three beneficiary countries informed about project implementation.

55. In Tunisia, further political progress has been made towards establishing a new civil asset forfeiture law, the first of its kind in North Africa. The Ministry of State Property of Tunisia is leading the efforts for a civil forfeiture law to be promulgated. UNICRI is providing support to that Ministry, and the Ministry of Justice, in their efforts to adopt more sustainable mechanisms for recovering and managing illicitly obtained assets.

56. In 2017, expert missions were organized for various national stakeholders of the asset recovery and asset management offices in Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Romania. Other stakeholders, including analysis and investigative bodies, financial intelligence units and law enforcement agencies, judicial authorities, ministries of finance, tax verification authorities and policymakers, participated in the missions. Specialized training sessions were delivered on financial analysis for several asset recovery stakeholders in Egypt and Tunisia. Feedback from the training sessions provided the basis for a guide on financial analysis that will be tailored to the specific legal and institutional framework of each country.

57. In February, in the light of the fact that the work of UNICRI had produced concrete results in terms of asset recovery, all key counterparts from Egypt, Libya and Tunisia, as well as the European Union, indicated that they would like UNICRI technical guidance and support to continue beyond June 2018.

B. Cooperation with the European Union Intellectual Property Office

58. UNICRI and the European Union Intellectual Property Office signed a cooperation agreement covering three projects implemented in 2017.

1. Criminal case studies relating to intellectual property rights

59. A project involving the in-depth analysis of case studies on infringements of intellectual property rights was aimed at strengthening the knowledge of and developing new skills among key legal stakeholders, in particular judges and prosecutors, in the fight against intellectual property offences.

60. A set of pilot case studies related to operations and investigations conducted by European law enforcement bodies were reviewed and analysed, with a view to enhancing knowledge and laying the foundation for the development of awareness-raising and training sessions for judges and prosecutors. The initiative involved cooperation with several stakeholders in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and Sweden, and with representatives of Eurojust.

2. Malware study

61. The purpose of the study on malware was to carry out independent data-driven research to identify, dissect, analyse and describe specific means of disseminating malware, in connection with infringements of copyright-protected digital content. The results of the study are intended to provide a deeper understanding of malware threats and help to identify responses to tackle the challenge of online copyright infringements. The final report was integrated into an analysis of malware samples carried out using the platform of the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol). The report contains an explanation of malware dissemination techniques.

3. Study on the role of organized crime in the trafficking of counterfeit products from China to Europe

62. The study on the role of organized crime in the trafficking of counterfeit products from China to Europe was aimed at providing information, data and knowledge on the role of transnational organized crime in the production of and trade in counterfeit products, in particular with regard to trafficking involving China and the European Union. The study provided a comprehensive picture of organized crime operations and presented case studies related to various target countries. The research highlighted the specificities of the criminal networks involved, the cooperation schemes existing between criminal groups of different nationalities, trafficking and concealment methods, routes and main hubs, and the related money-laundering and money transfer operations from the European Union to China.

C. State of knowledge on approaches to combating crimes that have serious environmental impacts

63. UNICRI continues to expand its applied research programme on environmental crimes. In that connection, in 2017, UNICRI, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), conducted research into current knowledge on crimes that have a serious impact on the environment. The research was aimed at enhancing the understanding and awareness of those crimes and supporting the development and improved implementation of responses for tackling those crimes at the international, regional and national levels.

64. UNICRI and UNEP have developed a project methodology that fosters a global approach to understanding environmental crimes by employing an expert process. UNICRI conducted preliminary research into the current status of knowledge made publicly available by international organizations and national Governments. The draft

study was submitted to a panel of eight international experts, selected by UNEP to be members of the technical advisory committee of the project. The technical advisory committee met at UNICRI headquarters (15 and 16 June 2017) to discuss the structure and content of the report, provide new data and support the early development of recommendations. The first draft was revised by UNICRI based on the feedback and input of the members of the committee, and it was shared again with the members in order to collect examples of good practices. The second draft of the study, integrating the outcomes from the meeting of the committee, was then submitted to a group of experts composed of UNEP representatives and examined during a second meeting, held in Rome from 13 to 15 September 2017. In addition, nominated focal points from the Montevideo programme reviewed the study at several stages of the process, in order to submit contributions and comments. In December 2017, the study was finalized, taking into account the feedback and ideas gained from the expert process.

D. Sustainable Development Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

65. In 2017, UNICRI started the implementation of an initiative aimed at generating new knowledge on the challenges associated with, and the progress made in, measuring and achieving Sustainable Development Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In particular, the initiative focuses on indicator 16.4.1, related to combating illicit financial flows. Owing to the challenges related to its measurement, indicator 16.4.1 is known as the "orphan indicator" and is located in tier III of the classification of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, meaning that an internationally established methodology or set of standards is either not yet available, or is being (or will be) developed or tested. The first challenge arises from the lack of agreement on the conceptual grounding. In that context, under the initiative, UNICRI will contribute to identifying a widely acceptable concept and definition of illicit financial flows. The Institute is working closely with other United Nations bodies in exploring innovative approaches that are capable of adequately measuring progress toward the achievement of Goal 16.

IV. Training and advanced education

66. In line with its core mission, the Institute designs and delivers training programmes on matters related to crime prevention, criminal justice and human rights protection. Training activities contribute to the transfer of the expertise developed by the Institute.

1. International expert programme in investigative and legal psychology

67. The unique structure of the programme equips participants with cross-cutting proficiencies and academic skills in various fields related to forensic psychology. The programme addresses the cardinal legal and psychological concepts used in a forensic context. In 2017, a second edition of the programme was delivered by UNICRI, in cooperation with Abo Akademi University (Finland) and with the support of the Salesian University Institute of Turin (Italy) and its affiliated Crimelab.

2. Specialized training programme on international criminal law and global threats to peace and security

68. The first edition of a specialized training programme on international criminal law and global threats to peace and security was held from March to June 2017 and was attended by participants from Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America, as well as the United States. The training programme focused on various areas of crime and justice, including: organized crime and corruption; terrorism and chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risks; cybercrime and artificial intelligence;

trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants; environmental crime; international criminal justice and human rights. The training programme also provided the opportunity to share expertise and present the results achieved in those areas within the framework of the projects implemented by UNICRI. In view of the successful delivery of the training, a second edition was delivered in the second half of 2017.

3. Specialized course for media and security professionals on the risks and benefits of artificial intelligence and robotics

69. A specialized course for media and security professionals was organized in collaboration with, and hosted by, the Cambridge Centre for Risk Studies (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland). The course was attended by journalists and representatives of academia, international organizations and the private sector from 20 countries. Participants met with leading experts to increase their understanding of advancements in artificial intelligence and robotics, with a special focus on the potential global security implications of those enhancements. A report of the meeting was prepared and disseminated globally.

4. International criminal law defence seminar

70. The international criminal law defence seminar is organized annually in collaboration with the Office of Public Counsel for the Defence of the International Criminal Court, the International Union of Lawyers and the Turin Bar Association. The seminar promotes an accurate understanding of the techniques and strategies used by defence lawyers during international criminal trials.

5. Summer and winter schools on human rights, environmental crimes and transnational organized crime and terrorism

71. During the intensive, one-week summer and winter schools on human rights, environmental crimes and transnational organized crime and terrorism, participants are guided to critically deepen their knowledge in an emerging area of law related to human rights and crimes against the environment and the links between organized crime and terrorism.

6. International rapid-response programme and related training programme

72. While new threats and challenges are emerging, the lack of capacity of Member States to adopt prevention measures and responses is compromising the ability to contain different criminal phenomena. The constantly evolving scenarios increasingly require adequate rapid-response capacities with the potential to produce positive and sustainable impacts in the short and long term. Such capacities are the main objective of a project that UNICRI started in 2017, building upon the responsibility to prevent, the responsibility to react and mitigate and the responsibility to rebuild. The initiative is aimed at creating a highly specialized rapid-response team and a related training programme that can address the immediate and long-term needs of Member States and regional and international organizations on issues and crises of relevance to criminal justice systems, including but not limited to crime prevention, law enforcement, and human rights and development.

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Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report describes progress made in 2017 by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in promoting and supporting the use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. It outlines the Office's efforts to collect and analyse data, develop implementation tools and provide technical assistance at the global, regional and country levels. It also describes partnerships that the Office has been involved in to promote coherent interventions in crime prevention and criminal justice reform.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22, in which the Council decided that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should include in its agenda a standing item on existing United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice[1] and their use and application.

2. During 2017, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) made considerable efforts to promote the use and application of the standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice that cover, among other areas, prison reform, non-custodial sanctions and restorative justice, justice for children and responses to violence against children, gender-sensitive crime prevention and criminal justice systems and responses to violence against women, the treatment of victims and witnesses, police reform and access to legal aid in criminal justice systems.

3. The standards and norms developed over the last few decades under the auspices of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice have gained prominence and relevance in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in which the rule of law was established as a fundamental requirement and enabler of sustainable development. The standards and norms provide practical guidance to Member States for the advancement of Sustainable Development Goal 16 (on providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels), including target 16.2, on ending violence against children. The standards and norms are equally relevant to the realization of Goal 5, on gender equality, through promoting gender equality in the criminal justice system and the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls, and Goal 11, on making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. They are also relevant to the realization of the overarching aim of the Sustainable Development Goals of leaving no one behind.

II. Reviewing and promoting the standards

4. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2016/17, entitled "Restorative justice in criminal matters", UNODC convened an expert group meeting in November 2017 in Ottawa in order to review the use and application of the basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters. Experts from all regions of the world discussed the various developments in the field of restorative justice and agreed on a set of recommendations for consideration by the Commission (contained in E/CN.15/2018/13).

5. UNODC supported the launch of the Vienna-based Group of Friends of the Nelson Mandela Rules. The objective of that informal group of Member States is to promote the practical application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), to serve as a support vehicle for UNODC activities to address prison challenges, and to increase visibility of the Nelson Mandela Rules. So far, about 30 Member States have confirmed their interest in participating in the Group's work.

III. Analysing trends

6. The collection of reliable and comprehensive statistical data on crime and criminal justice is a prerequisite for formulating evidence-informed policies and for the assessment and monitoring of the criminal justice response to crime. UNODC supports Member States by developing and promoting statistical standards, providing

[1] The *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice* is available at www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justice-and-prison-reform/compendium.html.

technical support and collecting, analysing and disseminating statistical data on crime and criminal justice.

7. The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes was endorsed in 2015 by the Statistical Commission (see E/2015/24); in the same year, its implementation plan was endorsed by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. In 2017, as the custodian of the International Classification, UNODC further expanded its activities in developing standards and tools and providing technical assistance to Member States in the field of crime statistics. The number of users of the virtual platform on the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, an interactive online tool for practitioners in Member States to exchange information and experiences on implementing the International Classification in their jurisdiction, grew from 50 countries to over 70. Materials and tools on the International Classification are also disseminated on a dedicated website (www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/iccs.html).

8. The Office also provided technical assistance and advice to dozens of countries that are in the process of adapting their national crime statistics to the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes . Together with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Statistics Korea and the Thailand Institute of Justice, UNODC held the first regional training course on the implementation of the International Classification in the Asia-Pacific region in Daejeon, Republic of Korea, in December 2017. National workshops on implementation of the International Classification were also held in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Jamaica, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar and Uganda by UNODC and the UNODC/National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico Centre of Excellence for Statistical Information on Governance, Victims of Crime, Public Security and Justice.

9. UNODC is responsible for collecting data on a number of indicators related to Sustainable Development Goals 5, 8, 11, 15 and 16. The Office regularly collects data and metadata on intentional homicide, trafficking in persons and pretrial detention. Where an established international methodology does not yet exist, UNODC has started methodological work on the development of feasible and reliable indicators. In that context, the Office continued to develop guidelines on the use of national crime surveys for the monitoring of selected Sustainable Development Goal indicators on violence and access to justice.

10. In 2017, UNODC also completed a major revision of the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems. The review had become necessary to make the Survey fully consistent with the concepts, categories and definitions of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes and to respond to emerging data needs at the national and international levels, including data needs deriving from the Sustainable Development Goals under the UNODC mandate in the areas of crime, violence, justice and the rule of law. The new data-collection instrument will substantially improve the collection of data on selected crimes and on the operation of criminal justice systems and will lead to an expanded dissemination of statistics on the data portal (https://dataunodc.org).

IV. Developing tools and providing guidance

11. During the reporting period, UNODC continued to develop, update and translate a number of technical assistance tools on various areas of crime prevention and criminal justice (available at www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justice-and-prison-reform/tools.html).

12. Following an expert group meeting held in Vienna in February 2017, UNODC developed a tool entitled *Assessing Compliance with the Nelson Mandela Rules: A Checklist for Internal Inspection Mechanisms*, which was subsequently translated into Arabic, French, German, Russian and Spanish, and widely disseminated among Member States. The tool facilitates the evaluation of prison administrations'

compliance with the Nelson Mandela Rules, including the identification of areas for improvement.

13. In order to support Member States in establishing a rehabilitative approach to prison management, UNODC developed the *Roadmap for the Development of Prison-based Rehabilitation Programmes*. The tool was reviewed during an expert group meeting held in Vienna in January 2017 and provides prison administrations with practical guidance on initiating and enhancing educational, vocational training and work programmes in line with the Nelson Mandela Rules. The Office also launched the *Handbook on the Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners and the Prevention of Radicalization to Violence in Prisons*, which constitutes the very first United Nations guidance tool on addressing violent extremism in the specific environment of prisons. The *Handbook* is the result of extensive consultations among prison practitioners and other relevant stakeholders, which UNODC convened in the context of two expert group meetings, held in Vienna in December 2015 and June 2016.

14. In the light of the specific vulnerability of prisons in that regard, UNODC published the *Handbook on Anti-Corruption Measures in Prisons* in November 2017. An initial draft of the *Handbook* had been reviewed at an expert group meeting held in Vienna in September 2014, and was subsequently enriched with examples of good practices.

15. To promote more effective crime prevention, the Office designed an evidence-informed life skills training programme for sport settings, called "Line Up Live Up", through which sport coaches, teachers and other actors working with at-risk youth in sports settings can teach valuable life skills, such as resisting social pressure to engage in delinquency, coping with anxiety and communicating effectively with peers. The training material, which addresses the prevention of crime, violence and drug use, has been translated into Arabic, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

16. To assist Member States in preventing and effectively responding to violence against children, in particular the recruitment and exploitation of children by terrorist and violent extremist groups, UNODC developed the *Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups: The Role of the Justice System*. The *Handbook*, which serves as a basis for technical assistance, addresses three main issues: (a) preventing the recruitment of children by terrorist and violent extremist groups; (b) identifying effective justice responses to children recruited and exploited by such groups and in contact with the criminal justice system as victims, witnesses or alleged offenders; and (c) promoting the rehabilitation and reintegration of those children in accordance with relevant international standards and norms, in particular the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

17. Eliminating violence against children is also the focus of a publication being developed by UNODC with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, the Pan American Health Organization, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the United States of America, the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the United States Agency for International Development, the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, and Together for Girls. The publication will be an implementation tool to help policymakers, planners, practitioners, funders and advocates put the 2016 strategy document *INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children* into practice.

18. UNODC also published the *Resource Book for Trainers on Effective Prosecution Responses to Violence against Women and Girls*, which is currently used as a basis for training programmes in various countries. Together with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Development Programme

(UNDP) and WHO, the Office developed an implementation guide for the *Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence* to assist countries in the roll-out and implementation of the *Essential Services Package* at the country level.

19. Together with WHO, UNODC organized an expert group meeting, which was held in Vienna in October 2017, to review and collect substantive input on the draft UNODC/WHO handbook entitled "Treatment and care of people with drug use disorders in contact with the criminal justice system: supporting alternatives to conviction or punishment". The handbook is aimed at providing practical guidance on and national examples of diverting people with drug use disorders who are in contact with the criminal justice system to health-care systems in appropriate cases, in line with the international drug control conventions and other relevant standards and norms.

20. To assist Member States in improving police accountability and upholding human rights during police operations, UNODC collaborated with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to develop the *Resource Book on the Use of Force and Firearms in Law Enforcement*. The tool comes at a crucial moment, in which human rights concerns over the use of force by law enforcement agencies are growing in many countries. The tool is aimed at supporting Member States in their efforts to develop and implement effective law enforcement policies that are based on human rights and are in line with international standards and norms. It provides guidance that can be used in the development of model laws, policy documents, standard operating procedures and training curricula.

21. Under its Global eLearning Programme, the Office continued to develop standardized online training modules and customized courses designed to address crime prevention challenges in line with the treaties on drug control and crime prevention, as well as the standards and norms and other relevant international instruments.

V. Providing sustained technical assistance

A. Global

22. Under the Global Programme on Addressing Prison Challenges and the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: Towards the Promotion of a Culture of Lawfulness, UNODC continued to support Member States in the implementation of standards and norms related to crime prevention and prison reform. Activities were focused on the development of tools and on raising awareness about the importance of social rehabilitation programmes for the prevention of recidivism and the importance of sport for the prevention of crime, violence and drug use among young people. With regard to youth crime prevention through sport, a total of 146 sport coaches were trained in Brazil, Kyrgyzstan and South Africa on the use of the UNODC life skills training programme for at-risk youth. To date, those trainers have trained approximately 800 youth using the "Line Up Live Up" methodology. With regard to prison reform, UNODC continued to promote the Nelson Mandela Rules in nine countries (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, El Salvador, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Tajikistan, Tunisia and Zambia). Technical assistance to develop business plans for the establishment of prison-based rehabilitation programmes was provided in those countries. The Office also conducted a variety of capacity-building events aimed at enhancing the knowledge and skills of prison practitioners with regard to international standards and good practices in the field of prisoner rehabilitation, with a specific focus on the development, design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of prison-based work programmes. Those events were attended by 350 prison practitioners from more than 40 countries.

23. Within the framework of the Global Programme on Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, UNODC continued to assist Member States in the effective implementation of the United Nations Model

Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which constitutes an important instrument for translating the ambitious Sustainable Development Goals 5, 8, 11, 16 and 17 into action. Through initiatives at the global, regional and country levels, UNODC has increased global awareness and understanding of measures to be taken, in particular by the justice system, to prevent and respond to violence against children. In 2017, the Programme was focused on restorative justice for children and the treatment of child victims and witnesses in Latin America and the Caribbean, and on the treatment of children associated with terrorist and violent extremist groups in Africa.

24. Under its Global eLearning Programme, UNODC continued to support Member States through the delivery of courses across the world designed to address crime prevention challenges in line with the standards and norms. Over 350 modules are available on the UNODC Global eLearning platform, as part of courses on human rights in the community, preventing conflict using a human rights-based approach, gender issues in cases of child sexual exploitation, alternatives to imprisonment for women offenders and the *Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence*. The courses are available to the general public as part of the Office's efforts to raise awareness and transfer knowledge. In 2017, 4,390 users completed the online training modules available on the platform.

B. Africa

25. In Kenya, UNODC supported the national police service in piloting a police reform road map at the police station level in six counties. Some 450 police station commanders received training on police services delivery, including human rights, gender mainstreaming and anti-corruption strategies. UNODC also supported the national police service "police reform champions" programme by developing and implementing a new training curriculum consistent with international standards and norms and assessing the feasibility of establishing a performance management framework. The Office also continued to support the Independent Policing Oversight Authority through the provision of forensic equipment and training to its investigations, forensics and monitoring team.

26. In Somalia, UNODC collaborated with UNDP and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia to train 200 public prosecutors, 20 judges and 150 police officers on criminal and civil procedures, sexual and gender-based violence, investigation techniques and traditional dispute resolution. The Office also provided technical support to the South-Central Somali Police Professional Development Board to develop the Basic Recruit Training Curriculum, composed of 37 different training modules. Together with the African Union Mission in Somalia and the European Union Capacity-Building Mission in Somalia, UNODC conducted two training-of-trainers sessions, attended by 28 police trainers, using the Basic Recruit Training Curriculum. The Office facilitated the printing of 400 copies of the Penal Code, which was distributed to all the federal states, and provided 40 computers and 40 printers to 40 district courts in Puntland. Together with UNFPA, UNODC collaborated with the Ministry of Justice of Somaliland to implement a joint medico-legal response pilot project for timely and effective provision of services to respond to sexual and gender-based violence. Seventy-three professionals from the ministries of health, justice and the interior, the prosecution and health services, the Criminal Investigation Department, the police and civil society were successfully trained on medico-legal examination and coordination. Following a request from the Ministry of Justice to extend the support to other regions, similar training has been conducted in Burao, Boorama, Berbera and Gabiley.

27. In the Sahel region, UNODC continued strengthening countries' capacity to effectively investigate, prosecute and adjudicate criminal cases while upholding human rights and the rule of law. UNODC supported the development of a prison risk assessment tool to better assess the individual security threat posed by prisoners, in

particular violent extremist prisoners, in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger. The Office organized training-of-trainers sessions for prison officials who are in charge of piloting the application of the tool and who will be responsible for training additional officials on the classification of violent extremist prisoners.

28. In Niger, UNODC recruited and trained 10 national United Nations Volunteers, in addition to 60 lawyers from the country, on the provision of legal assistance and counsel to terrorist suspects. Within the framework of the Global Programme on Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, UNODC developed and launched a three-year project aimed at supporting the Government's efforts to improve the treatment of children associated with Boko Haram. More than 120 justice and child protection professionals from all eight regions of Niger received training on the treatment of child victims of violence, recruitment and trafficking, as well as on strategies and practical measures for adopting a child-sensitive approach when dealing with children associated with terrorist and violent extremist groups. UNODC has also been supporting the Government by providing legal advisory services and promoting the adoption of a decree on rehabilitation centres for children in conflict with the law.

29. In Burkina Faso, UNODC organized the first training session for 20 prison directors on prison management and leadership, based on the UNODC *Handbook for Prison Leaders* and other pertinent UNODC publications, the Nelson Mandela Rules, the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) and other relevant United Nations standards and norms.

30. In Cabo Verde, the Office supported the Government in the development of juvenile justice legislation governing detention facilities for children.

31. In the Gambia, at the request of the new national authorities, UNODC undertook two assessment missions to identify where assistance could be provided on criminal justice reform, in particular prison reform and law enforcement. The Office made recommendations on reducing prison overcrowding, providing sustainable judicial training and reforming law enforcement. It also proposed that an expert be embedded in the Ministry of Justice to assist with prosecutions.

32. In Nigeria, UNODC partnered with UNICEF to help draft child protection bills and child justice reform plans in selected states. UNODC and UNICEF also provided training to more than 400 police instructors and officers, 97 judges, 155 magistrates and over 500 family court assessors, social welfare officers and court officers on the treatment of children in the criminal justice system. They also supported the implementation of a pilot community rehabilitation programme to reduce the amount of time spent by children in pre- and post-trial detention. Fourteen children were referred to the programme and 133 children were released from prison, leading the authorities to call on justice actors to prioritize community-based rehabilitation programmes for petty offenders. In terms of access to justice, UNODC supported the development and dissemination of the National Legal Aid Strategy for 2017–2022, a guidance manual on enhancing stakeholder partnerships in pro bono legal services in Nigeria and a paralegal training curriculum, and helped the Legal Aid Council of Nigeria to map legal aid providers.

33. In Southern Africa, UNODC supported Lesotho in the review of its domestic violence bill and coordinated a consultative workshop in preparation for a legislative drafting workshop.

34. In Namibia, UNODC conducted training of trainers for police, prosecutors and victim service providers on effective criminal justice responses to gender-based violence, which created a pool of trainers and contributed to the ongoing development of related training materials. As a result, the Office of the Prosecutor General started rolling out a national training programme, conducted by selected prosecutors who had participated in the training of trainers.

35. In South Africa, UNODC conducted training of trainers for sport coaches working with at-risk youth in the Western Cape to implement the "Line Up Live Up" life skills training programme. In addition, the Office partnered with sports organizations to promote sport as a means of combating youth crime and drug use.

C. Asia

36. In the Asia-Pacific region, UNODC, together with UN-Women, UNFPA and WHO, organized a regional meeting on multi-sectoral services to respond to gender-based violence against women and girls that brought together representatives from the police and the justice, health and social sectors of 12 countries.[2] Participants shared good practices, discussed key challenges and identified priorities for action to implement the *Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence*. In partnership with government counterparts from Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam, UNODC completed a training manual for prosecutors and judges on prosecuting child sexual exploitation and finalized a legal report on legislative and regulatory frameworks to combat child sex offences. The Office also collaborated with the International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children to organize training for police and law enforcement officials in Phnom Penh, which was attended by 55 participants from Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam.

37. In Indonesia, UNODC, together with UN-Women, UNFPA and WHO, supported the Government in translating the *Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence* into Bahasa. To support prison reform, UNODC gathered government stakeholders, international partners and non-governmental organizations in a strategic coordination meeting to map out existing and future support on the management of violent extremist prisoners and the prevention of radicalization to violence in prisons. A working group was tasked with identifying gaps in the existing framework and preparing the first draft of a national action plan. The Office is also conducting a study on rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for violent extremist prisoners and prisoners sentenced for supporting terrorist groups. The study is aimed at collecting promising and best practices and creating a framework and indicators with which government agencies and non-governmental organizations may measure the success of efforts to disengage prisoners from violent extremism. During the reporting period, UNODC conducted training of trainers for 58 middle- and senior-level prison managers that covered dynamic security, disengaging prisoners from violent extremism and reintegration support. To promote youth crime prevention, UNODC organized campaigns to raise awareness among young people about justice and rule of law, and organized a hackathon for secondary school students, during which students with coding skills were invited to work on developing educational games on issues relating to justice and the rule of law.

38. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, UNODC conducted a mobile legal aid project in the southern provinces of Savannakhet and Champasak, as part of which over 30 victims of trafficking received basic assistance and legal counselling through cooperation with the Government and non-governmental organizations.

39. In Myanmar, UNODC continued to facilitate the national crime prevention strategy after receiving feedback from the Government on the first draft, and conducted further assessments before submitting the final strategy for adoption. The Office also extended its support to the development of the capacity and professional skills of the Myanmar police force, with the completion of new investigation training manuals for junior, mid-rank and senior officers. To improve the criminal justice response to violence against women, UNODC prepared a handbook and a training curriculum on effective police responses to violence against women in the national language, and conducted several training workshops for police instructors and

[2] Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Timor-Leste.

front-line officers to enhance their capacity to prevent and respond to cases of violence against women in line with United Nations standards and norms. The Office is also preparing standard operating procedures for the police on responding to cases of sexual and gender-based violence, and on the recruitment, retention and promotion of women in the police force. In terms of prison reform, UNODC continued its coordination with the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to provide capacity-building support for prison staff, with two training seminars on prison management given to 55 prison officials.

40. In Viet Nam, UNODC supported the Ministry of Justice in updating a report containing an analysis of the Vietnamese legal framework on child sexual exploitation in travel and tourism, which contains an analysis of the extent to which Viet Nam meets the international legal standards applicable to developing a criminal justice response to child sexual exploitation. UNODC also conducted training for 235 police officers, prosecutors and judges on the relevant international and domestic legal and policy framework on child sexual exploitation, improving their understanding of the crime and focusing on the identification of victims and perpetrators and the application of a victim- and witness-centred and human rights-based response during all phases of the criminal justice response. UNODC also supported the revision of the draft law on legal aid, focusing on strengthening access to justice for women and children. Furthermore, the Office is implementing pilot activities under the *Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence*, jointly with UN-Women and other partners, by supporting awareness-raising campaigns on gender-based violence, documenting gender-based violence cases, providing aid services to victims and developing evidence-based data for policy advocacy purposes.

41. In Afghanistan, as Co-Chair of the Criminal Law Reform Working Group, UNODC supported the Government in drafting a new penal code that is in line with domestic legislation as well as with relevant international conventions and standards and norms. During the reporting period, UNODC assisted the Ministry of Justice in raising awareness on the implementation of the new code and identifying training needs to develop courses for criminal justice officials. UNODC also distributed 4,700 law books on 60 different laws and the new penal code.

42. In Kazakhstan, UNODC partnered with government authorities and civil society to support the organization of a national conference on the prevention of radicalization to violence in prisons, during which prison officials and representatives of law enforcement bodies, security services and civil society organizations reviewed existing systems for risk assessment and classification of violent extremist offenders, and discussed the implementation of prison-based rehabilitation programmes.

43. In Kyrgyzstan, UNODC provided legal and expert advice to support the judicial reform process that resulted in the adoption of new criminal legislation. Under the new legislation, some minor offences will be decriminalized or the penalties for them will be reduced, judicial oversight will be strengthened, the criminal justice system will be moved from an inquisitorial model to an adversarial model, and the social reintegration of offenders will be promoted through the establishment of a new and socially oriented probation service that will manage and oversee the application of alternatives to imprisonment. UNODC trained over 50 criminal justice practitioners who will facilitate further training on the new legislation for law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial bodies. The Office also trained female police officers, introduced a leadership training programme and initiatives to promote gender-sensitive police services in local communities, and partnered with the Ministry of Interior to promote the participation and engagement of women and girls in efforts to prevent violent extremism. To promote effective youth crime prevention, UNODC rolled out the "Line Up Live Up" training programme for sports trainers and physical education teachers, which is aimed at strengthening the life skills of young people and increasing their resilience to crime, violence and drug use. Two training-of-trainers sessions resulted in the certification of 40 trainers, who are now rolling out the curriculum in schools and sports centres where sport is being used as a vehicle to help 13- to 18-year-olds cope with challenges in everyday life.

44. In Uzbekistan, UNODC facilitated discussions on judicial reform, which resulted in the creation of a supreme judicial council to manage the recruitment and selection of judges and monitor adherence by judges to ethical standards. UNODC facilitated expert discussions on international standards and good practices with regard to the appointment and selection of judges and the assessment of judicial performance. The Office also partnered with the General Prosecutor's Office to conduct a round table, which involved 170 participants from Tashkent and the five regions of the country, on promoting the application of the Nelson Mandela Rules. The discussions focused on reducing the scope of imprisonment, improving prison conditions and implementing prison-based rehabilitation programmes and post-release services aimed at ensuring that prisoners are able to lead law-abiding lives upon release.

45. In Pakistan, UNODC carried out a mapping of the criminal justice institutions of Baluchistan Province, resulting in the development of the Rule of Law Road Map of Baluchistan, which was produced in response to the priorities articulated by the police, taxation services, prosecution services, probation services, prison services, the Women's Development Department and the judiciary. In terms of prison reform, the prison management information system, developed with UNODC support, is being replicated in 24 prisons in Punjab Province and 20 prisons in Sindh Province. To promote victim protection and assistance, UNODC developed standard operating procedures to assist and guide relevant law enforcement officials in dealing with cases of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, in particular children and women. In Islamabad, the Office also organized a training-of-trainers session on a victim-centred approach, which was attended by officials from the Federal Investigation Agency, the National Accountability Bureau and the Islamabad Police.

D. Latin America and the Caribbean

46. To promote gender-sensitive criminal justice responses in Latin America and the Caribbean, UNODC convened a subregional workshop on the implementation of the Bangkok Rules, which was attended by representatives of the prison services of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Panama, and civil society organizations from Guatemala. During the workshop, a set of recommendations on actions to address the specific needs and challenges faced by women prisoners was adopted.

47. In Brazil, UNODC started testing the "Line Up Live Up" training programme. Awareness-raising activities for at-risk youth in Brasilia and training of trainers for sports teachers from Brasilia and Rio de Janeiro were held. In November, UNODC initiated and facilitated South-South cooperation through a study visit to Rio de Janeiro by policymakers and practitioners from 10 countries. The event served as an opportunity for sharing best practices through field visits to government and non-governmental initiatives and familiarizing participants with the methodology of "Line Up Live Up". On the margins of the study visit, a memorandum of understanding on strengthening cooperation was signed between UNODC and the government of Rio de Janeiro. The Office also launched a small grants scheme in Brazil through which three non-governmental organizations received support to address youth crime prevention using sport as a vehicle for change. UNODC organized a workshop on managing and monitoring the use of force by law enforcement officers, and transparency related thereto, that was attended by police officers and experts from Brazil and other countries in South America. The Office also signed an agreement to monitor the use of force in the State of Paraná and is gathering information and statistics aimed at providing recommendations to the state governments in order to offer public safety services that are in line with international and human rights standards.

48. In Colombia, UNODC continued to provide technical assistance for the promotion of restorative juvenile justice through the development of national guidelines on the use and application of diversionary measures for children and the training of judges and prosecutors on those guidelines, together with national

partners, UNODC provided training to 100 justice and child protection professionals responsible for the application of custodial and non-custodial measures for children in conflict with the law. A representative of the Office inaugurated a centre for restorative juvenile justice, where children in conflict with the law or victims of crime voluntarily consent to participate in restorative justice-tailored plans. In addition, a cognitive behavioural therapy programme was developed and implemented with a view to improving the cognitive and socio-emotional skills of children deprived of their liberty. To promote urban crime prevention, the Office continued to support local governments in undertaking city safety audits in order to identify the monetary aspects, extent and nature of microtrafficking and provide local governments with a holistic approach to preventing crime, violence and drug use. UNODC also carried out a baseline study to identify urban areas with high rates of criminality to be transformed and re-appropriated by local communities, and formulated a prevention plan to reduce children's involvement in crime in one of the neighbourhoods most affected by crime involving children. In the area of prison reform, UNODC conducted two assessment missions in order to develop a strategy aimed at improving the training and rehabilitation of prisoners.

49. In Guatemala, UNODC has been assisting the Office for the Protection of Witnesses and Victims of the Attorney General's Office through the development of guidelines and standard operating procedures, a protocol for inter-institutional cooperation with the national civil police and two manuals aimed at strengthening its organizational structure in terms of positions, salaries, processes and procedures. UNODC also assisted the Office with the refurbishment of its premises, including by providing basic information technology equipment. Furthermore, UNODC is implementing pilot activities under the *Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence*.

50. In Mexico, UNODC continued implementing a training programme for 8,000 police officers and emergency call operators in 25 states. The programme is aimed at enhancing capacity to provide victims of gender-based violence with emergency services and at strengthening coordination between police units and women's justice centres. The Office developed a number of training and awareness-raising materials, including training manuals, a cognitive abilities manual for trainers, booklets, posters and videos. The Office also collaborated with several government partners from the security and justice sectors to implement and incorporate a gender and human rights perspective into security and justice policies at the State level.

51. In Panama, UNODC continued to support the judiciary in the implementation of the new adversarial system through the provision of tailor-made training for judges, prosecutors, public defenders, victims' defenders, investigators and staff from the prison system. Over 500 civil servants received training on the specific characteristics of the adversarial system and the Office assisted the Attorney General's Office in developing and rolling out national perception surveys on the new adversarial system from the perspective of criminal justice practitioners and the general population. UNODC also organized youth crime prevention awareness activities for 223 children that promoted values such as integrity and honesty and provided the children with the tools needed to face obstacles, make decisions, act responsibly and create positive environments in diverse social contexts.

52. In Jamaica, UNODC undertook a technical assistance needs assessment mission aimed at identifying challenges and presenting a set of recommendations on strengthening the juvenile justice system, as well as identifying potential partners and opportunities for supporting the efforts of the Government in the areas of juvenile justice and preventing violence against children. National counterparts, with the support of UNODC, are currently establishing a national multi-sectoral coordination mechanism across services and levels of government agencies in order to prevent and respond effectively to violence against children in the country.

E. North Africa and the Middle East

53. In Egypt, UNODC continued to support the Government in strengthening capacity to deal with violence against women and girls, ensuring a victim-centred approach and the fair and effective prosecution of perpetrators. About 300 criminal justice practitioners, including police officers, prosecutors, judges and forensic doctors, received training based on relevant UNODC tools. The Office provided equipment to the Forensic Medicine Authority to support forensic clinics in Cairo, Alexandria and al Mansurah. UNODC also supported the Prosecutor General's Office in setting up a data-management system to monitor the handling of criminal cases, including cases of violence against women, at all levels of the judicial procedure. The Office extended its assistance to the National Council for Women by supporting awareness-raising campaigns on the existence of a hotline for women who are victims of violence and by providing logistical assistance to ensure the proper functioning of the hotline. In addition, UNODC also developed a victims' advocate manual to enhance the capacity of the staff of the Complaint Office of the National Council for Women to offer support to women who are victims of violence. UNODC continued to support juvenile justice reform initiatives by further improving rehabilitation and integration services for children in conflict with the law in closed, semi-closed and open institutions that together host about 550 children; 250 children benefited from reintegration services during the reporting period and UNODC introduced an entertainment programme in those institutions to provide children with activities that are both fun and educational, with the objective of encouraging positive social and moral values. In addition, the Office developed a database for the institutions to document action taken and follow-up with regard to the progress of the children. UNODC trained staff of the probation offices on reintegration, refurbished probation offices and extended its assistance to five additional institutions, covering seven governorates.

54. In Jordan, UNODC collaborated with the Correction and Rehabilitation Centres Department to develop a five-year national plan on rehabilitation and reintegration programmes aiming to reduce recidivism inside prisons. The Office also helped to introduce new rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, including for high-risk prisoners, in line with international standards. In addition, UNODC organized a study visit to Spain, the aim of which was to introduce officials from Jordan to the institutions in Spain dealing with high-risk prisoners and exchange best practices and challenges in the prevention of violent extremism in prisons. The Office refurbished and equipped the new training venue of the Community Peace Centre, including with the necessary information technology equipment. Several training sessions, including awareness-raising sessions on combating violent extremism and extremist ideologies, were held at the new premises. They were aimed at various actors, with a focus on young people, community leaders and members of community-based organizations. UNODC supported the development of internal standard operating procedures for officers working at the Community Peace Centre, with a special focus on the international legal framework and human rights standards on the prevention of violent extremism.

55. In Lebanon, UNODC completed its project on improving detention conditions in Roumieh prison. Prison food management, hygiene and safety were enhanced, a kitchen facility was renovated and equipped, allowing the prison to serve 3,500 meals daily, and regulations and operating procedures were developed. The "Casa Blue" facility for mentally ill prisoners was also renovated and refurbished to better meet the prisoners' hygiene and other basic needs. Furthermore, a rehabilitation programme that included vocational training and income-generating activities for adult prisoners, including high-risk prisoners, was undertaken. An assessment of the current practices in the reintegration of children accused of violent offences and placed in the juvenile wing was conducted, resulting in the development of two risk assessment tools for children, one to be filled at the admission stage and as baseline for further process, and the second to be used for assessing children during their detention in order to measure the impact of rehabilitation and track their disengagement with violent

extremism. Rehabilitation programmes that include vocational training and income-generating activities have also been provided to 120 children, and ongoing efforts are being made to provide psychosocial support to children and young adults, with a special focus on 30 prisoners convicted of offences related to violent extremism, including terrorism.

56. In Libya, UNODC continued to support the country's criminal justice reform efforts. Together with the Ministry of Justice of Libya and the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the United States, UNODC organized a workshop on legislative amendment proposals to the Libyan criminal procedure code. UNODC also facilitated a tripartite understanding between the Office, the General Directorate for Prisons and Reintegration of Algeria and the Ministry of Justice of Libya to provide specialized training to prison officials in Libya.

57. In Tunisia, UNODC delivered training to prison directors on leadership, the prevention of recidivism and the social reintegration of inmates, using various UNODC tools such as the *Handbook for Prison Leaders: A Basic Training Tool and Curriculum for Prison Managers Based on International Standards and Norms*, the *Introductory Handbook on the Prevention of Recidivism and the Social Reintegration of Offenders* and the *Handbook on Prisoners with Special Needs*.

58. In the State of Palestine, six doctors, who were supported by UNODC, completed their four-year training programme in forensic medicine and are currently serving at West Bank forensic medicine clinics. Their work includes examining cases of sexual and gender-based violence.

59. Within the framework of the UNODC Strategic Partnership with the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, the Office continued to support States in the Gulf region with a view to strengthening the compliance of national criminal justice responses with United Nations standards and norms.

60. Under the aegis of the Gulf Cooperation Council secretariat, UNODC facilitated a working group meeting, held in the United Arab Emirates, on fostering the practical application of the Nelson Mandela Rules. The meeting brought together senior prison practitioners from the Gulf Cooperation Council countries. The working group adopted a set of recommendations and tasked the United Arab Emirates with preparing a draft Gulf Cooperation Council charter based on the Nelson Mandela Rules and bearing in mind all relevant international instruments ratified by the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, as well as national legislation and Islamic principles.

61. UNODC also convened a regional workshop on the conduct of law enforcement officials when maintaining order and responding to crime, providing a platform for over 40 law enforcement officials from the region to discuss national experiences of the legal and practical provisions made to implement international standards and uphold human rights when maintaining order and responding to law enforcement challenges. The participants were trained on the standards and norms on the use of force and firearms in law enforcement and called for UNODC support in designing new training curricula for police academies, strengthening the accountability and oversight of law enforcement agencies and improving dialogue between law enforcement agencies and the public.

62. In Bahrain, UNODC extended its assistance to the Ministry of Justice in its efforts to reform the criminal justice system and bring it into line with international standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as human rights instruments. During the reporting period, UNODC and the Judicial and Legal Studies Institute of Bahrain continued their joint capacity-development initiative, which is primarily targeted at judges and prosecutors, and extended it to law enforcement officials to strengthen their capacities in the application of the international instruments related to alternatives to imprisonment and preventing trafficking in persons, corruption and cybercrime. In December 2017, UNODC partnered with the Institute to hold a training workshop for judges, prosecutors and officers from the Ministry of Interior, on alternatives to imprisonment.

VI. Partnerships

63. During the reporting period, UNODC continued to promote and strengthen partnerships with other United Nations agencies and regional, international, governmental and non-governmental organizations to develop tools and deliver technical assistance in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice.

64. The Office worked together with UNICEF, OHCHR, WHO, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to mobilize support for and turn into reality the ambitious target of ending violence against children. UNODC also collaborated with the Global Counterterrorism Forum in developing the Neuchâtel Memorandum on Good Practices for Juvenile Justice in a Counterterrorism Context, which is aimed at addressing questions regarding children recruited and exploited by terrorist and violent extremist groups.

65. To promote access to justice and legal aid, UNODC continued its partnership with UNDP, the International Legal Foundation and the Open Society Justice Initiative to develop the thematic framework of the Third International Conference on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, to be held in Georgia in 2018. At the biennial conference of the International Legal Aid Group, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2017, UNODC contributed to the discussions on the establishment of an African legal aid network to support capacity-building in the implementation of the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems. Furthermore, UNODC partnered with UN-Women and OHCHR to develop a project on legal aid for women in Liberia, Senegal and Sierra Leone, funded by the United Nations Development Account (UNDA).

66. With a view to promoting crime prevention in the context of urban safety and security, the Office continued its cooperation with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) for implementing the UNDA-funded joint programme to support participatory crime diagnosis and policy development in cities in Colombia, Mexico and South Africa. Together with UN-Habitat and the Habitat III secretariat, and in coordination with the Government of Canada, UNODC organized an expert group meeting on urban crime, good governance and sustainable development to explore ways and means of promoting good city governance and peaceful and inclusive societies in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda. Further to a request made to UNODC by the General Assembly in its resolution 68/188, UNODC made substantive contributions to the development of United Nations system-wide guidelines on safer cities, a process led by UN-Habitat, with a view to ensuring that those guidelines would complement existing international standards and norms on crime prevention.

67. To promote gender mainstreaming in crime prevention and criminal justice, UNODC continued partnering with UN-Women, UNFPA, UNDP and WHO in disseminating and supporting the implementation of the *Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence* in some pilot countries. Together with UN-Women, UNDP and OHCHR, the Office is developing a practitioners' manual on women's access to justice and is engaged in ongoing discussions on joint programmes for women's access to justice.

68. With regard to the development of youth crime prevention tools, UNODC received inputs from UNESCO, WHO and the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, one of the institutes of the crime prevention and criminal justice programme network. Other partners included Public Safety Canada and a large number of academic and non-governmental actors working in violence and crime prevention, youth development and sports for development.

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VII. Conclusions and recommendations

69. In 2017, UNODC supported more than 40 Member States in their efforts to develop, update or implement crime prevention and criminal justice policies in line with international standards and norms. Much of this activity was the provision of guidance on the implementation of the Nelson Mandela Rules, in particular for reducing the use and scope of imprisonment, improving prison conditions and addressing the issue of radicalization to violence in prisons. There is also a notable interest in preventing and reducing violence against women and girls, and the exploitation of children by violent extremist and terrorist groups. It is essential that UNODC continue to support Member States in all these endeavours, including through the framework of the Global Programme on Addressing Prison Challenges, the Global Programme on Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and other relevant global programmes.

70. In the light of the central role that a transparent, accountable and well-functioning justice sector plays in the realization of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, I encourage Member States to include criminal justice reforms in their national plans and budgets related to the Agenda, including specific targets on crime prevention and the reintegration of offenders and victims, prevention of violence against women and violence against children, access to legal aid in criminal justice systems and good governance in criminal justice systems, in line with the relevant standards and norms.[1] I also encourage Member States to adopt long-term multi-stakeholder plans and programmes that are informed by evidence and engage public participation, including young people and other at-risk groups. By continuing their voluntary contributions in support of the Office's expertise and capacity-building efforts on these matters, Member States can effectively contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in particular Sustainable Development Goals 5, 11 and 16.

[1] Including, in particular, the most recently adopted standards and norms: the Nelson Mandela Rules (2015); the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (2014); the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems (2012); the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (2010); and the Bangkok Rules (2010).

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World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

Note by the Secretariat

Summary

The present document, prepared in accordance with the practice established pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/18, presents the most recent information available to the Secretary-General on world crime trends and the state of criminal justice.

The present document reviews trends in crime and criminal justice — in particular, related to homicide, trafficking in persons and wildlife crime — that are related to targets contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which the General Assembly adopted in its resolution 70/1. Data on those crimes can be used to monitor differences between regions and changes in the global situation over time, because they are all part of the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals. In addition, in order to highlight the importance of the disaggregation of data, gender aspects of crime are presented using examples from homicide and trafficking in persons.

In some cases, data on criminal justice could also be used to monitor developments related to the Sustainable Development Goals. Target 16.3 of the Goals, for example, calls for countries to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all. In criminal matters, access to justice may be denied at an early stage if victims of crime do not report the experience to authorities. The present document highlights trends in the reporting of crime to authorities by victims as an indicator for access to justice. Another indicator for access to justice and rule of law addressed in the present note is the treatment of persons suspected of crime by the criminal justice system. The number and percentage of persons held in prison without sentence can provide an indicator of access to justice as well as fairness and efficiency of the criminal justice system.

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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 70/1, the General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which contains a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 associated targets. The Agenda entails a broadening of the international community's conceptualization of development. The eight Millennium Development Goals focused primarily on tackling immediate health-related issues such as extreme poverty, child mortality, maternal health and malaria. In contrast, the Sustainable Development Goals cover a significantly broader set of policy areas.

2. The wide scope of the Sustainable Development Goals clearly acknowledges the impact that crime and criminal justice can have on development. Fostering broad-based sustainable development projects in unsafe surroundings where many inhabitants live in fear of violence or exploitation is a challenging undertaking, which is reflected in several areas of the 2030 Agenda, including Goal 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels). In addition, many of the targets associated with different Goals address issues related to crime, justice and safety.

3. Progress towards the achievement of several Sustainable Development Goals and the related targets can be monitored using data on crime trends contained in the global indicator framework, developed as a tool to monitor that progress. Examples include indicators 16.1.1 (Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age) and 16.2.2 (Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation). The present document focuses on trends in homicide, trafficking in persons and wildlife crime, and on trends relating to access to justice. Data on those crimes can be used to monitor regional differences and changes in the global situation over time, as they are all part of the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals.

4. The global indicator framework puts a strong emphasis on the disaggregation of data. Different indicators call for different approaches to disaggregation, although sex and age are applicable in most contexts. A key aspiration of the Sustainable Development Goals is to "leave no one behind". Disaggregated data can help pinpoint areas of progress and situations ripe for intervention and is therefore a key tool in enhancing policymaking. Examples of such data regarding homicide and trafficking in persons are presented below and demonstrate how sex disaggregation can identify specific patterns and aspects of those crimes.

II. International crime trends

5. Measuring crime trends has proved to be a complicated task. During the criminal justice process, countries collect administrative data, which are compiled in the statistics of recorded crime. However, the number of detected crimes reveals little about the real number of crimes committed or persons victimized, since some crimes are never discovered or identified. In some instances, victims do not identify themselves as victims of crime, or they do not want or are not able to report the crime to the authorities. Even when they are discovered, not all crimes are reported, and of those crimes reported to the competent authorities, not all are recorded. For those reasons, the number of recorded arrests, convictions and victims are all inadequate for estimating the amount of crime in a society. The use of administrative crime statistics to conduct comparisons by country or time period normally reflects only the levels of crime reporting, the definitions for specific crimes in different countries, and the socioeconomic and political contexts.[1]

[1] See United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), "Compiling and comparing International Crime Statistics", online briefing. Available at www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/Compiling-and-comparing-International-Crime-Statistics.html.

6. In many countries, victimization surveys have been conducted in order to collect information directly from crime victims. Such an approach is believed to be a more accurate measurement of the true incidence of crime.[2] However, figures based on detected crimes can still be useful in measuring certain aspects of crime and the functioning of the criminal justice system. Therefore, a combination of data from victimization surveys and administrative records help provide the most comprehensive picture of the patterns and incidence of crime.

7. The present document sets forth a crime trend analysis using three global indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals, namely homicide, trafficking in persons and wildlife crime. Homicide is one of the most serious violent crimes and as such tends to be recorded by the police more effectively than other crimes. As a result, homicide is probably the most widely reported and recorded crime in criminal justice statistics, which makes it possible to assess homicide trends despite national differences, including in definitions and recording practices.

8. Measuring trafficking in persons is particularly difficult because the crime is largely hidden. While the methodology to estimate the hidden part of human trafficking is in development, data on detected victims around the world can reveal aspects of human trafficking flows and patterns, and provide insight into how the crime is committed.

9. Wildlife trafficking can be illustrated by using seizure data pertaining to wildlife crime. A seizure is made when contraband is detected by the authorities. Each incident can provide multiple pieces of information on the nature of an illicit market and the type of wildlife that was trafficked. From those data, global and regional pictures can be generated.

10. Sex-disaggregated data allow for a better understanding of the ways in which crime affects women and men. Different types of crime, and different forms of the same crime, often victimize women and men differently. In addition, the type of homicide and the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator tends to have an impact on victimization. Gang-related homicides and the killing of women by their intimate partners are two such examples.

11. Data related to the Sustainable Development Goal indicators on access to justice are presented in order to demonstrate differences in access to justice, which is one of the fundamental rights in countries operating within the principles of rule of law.

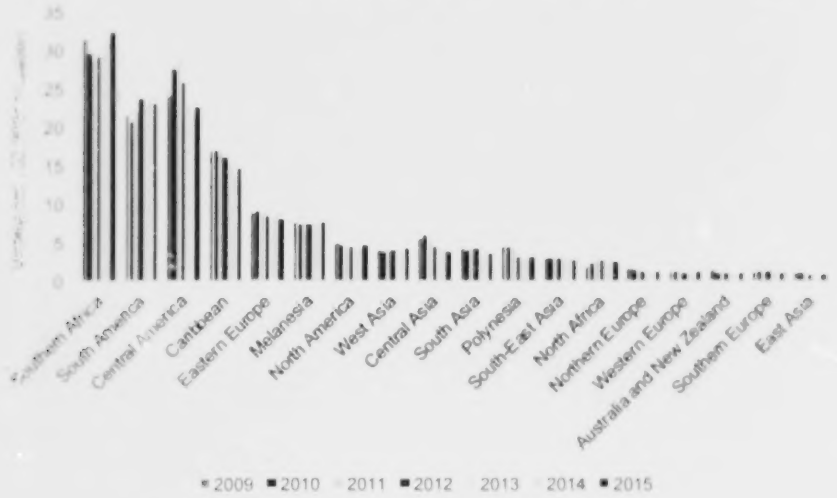
A. Global and regional crime trends

Homicide

12. Target 16.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals requires countries to significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. According to the detected cases of homicide contained in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) homicide database, between 5.2 and 6.7 persons per 100,000 population, were victims of intentional homicide at the global level in 2015 (see figure I). While an overall decline in intentional homicide was observed over the last decade, the incidence of homicidal violence continues to vary greatly from region to region. In general, homicide rates decreased in developed countries overall, remained unchanged in developing countries that had high homicide levels, and increased in the least developed countries for which data were available. Intentional homicide rates decreased in most regions between 2009 and 2015. Large increases were seen only in North Africa between 2009 and 2011, Southern Africa between 2011 and 2015, and in South America from 2009 to 2014. The recent increase seen in Southern Africa must be considered in the context of a remarkable 25-year decline.

[2] See UNODC and Economic Commission for Europe, *Manual on Victimization Surveys* (Geneva, 2010).

Figure 1
Victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population by subregion, 2009–2015

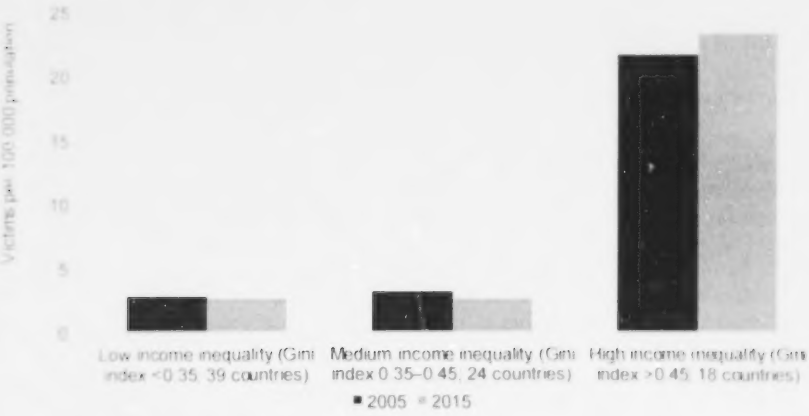


Source: UNODC homicide database.

Note: Based on extrapolations from homicide data covering close to 100 per cent of the population. Regions without complete coverage (West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa and Micronesia) were excluded from the graph.

13. Cutting across the geographical patterns, a common feature in countries with high homicide rates is income inequality (see figure 2). Since 2005, homicide levels have typically increased in countries with high income inequality. As a result, those countries with the highest Gini index[3] have homicide rates that are an average of nine times greater than countries where income is more evenly distributed.

Figure 2
Victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population by income inequality, 2005 and 2015



Source: UNODC homicide database.

[3] The Gini index is a widely used measure of the distribution of income in a country. A country's income distribution falls on a scale between 0 (total income equally distributed among the total population) and 1 (the point at which only one person would have all national income). The index provides a useful tool for comparing levels of income disparity between countries.

14. It is difficult to show a direct causal linkage between levels of violence and levels of development. However, development is a preventive factor for violence; on the other hand, violence can hinder development. According to a World Bank study, poverty is declining at the global level; however, countries affected by major violence experience an average annual rate of poverty reduction that is nearly one percentage point lower than that seen in countries not affected by violence.[6] After a few years, the result can be significant. Violence can also threaten lives and livelihoods and undermine the rule of law and the foundation of national security.

Trafficking in persons

15. The use of statistics on detected cases as the basis for research on trafficking in persons has some limitations. Human trafficking is hard to measure, since the crime is largely hidden. Conducting data-gathering with tools including household surveys or the multiple systems estimation technique,[7] which estimates the number of victims using methods that measure hard-to-find populations, might reveal to an estimate in line with indicator 16.2.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals. At present, however, these sources are not sufficiently developed to allow for the accurate measurement of the problem at the global level.

16. It is not possible to estimate the extent of the phenomenon or to measure its severity from State to State by taking into account the number of detected victims only. However, indicators based on identified victims and criminal justice responses can be useful in that regard. For example, studying the level of conviction rates can help assess the capacity of countries to detect and prosecute cases of human trafficking.

17. Administrative data can be used as a proxy to detect existing trafficking flows or to analyse the characteristics of the victims and the offenders as recorded by national institutions with a view to understanding their profiles (for example, age, sex and citizenship), as well as the forms of trafficking recorded. Triangulating those data with other information, such as analyses of court cases, reviews of the existing literature and field research, can provide a good overview of the current trafficking situation.

18. According to data on cases detected by national authorities reported to UNODC and stored in the UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons database, trafficking in persons affects most States. During the period 2012–2015, some 50,000 victims of human trafficking from 160 different countries were detected, identified or assisted in 140 countries. More than 570 different trafficking flows[8] could be discerned from those data. Detected trafficking flows have been increasing. During the period 2007–2010, 460 flows were detected; during the period 2010–2012, that number was 510.

19. In the context of the Sustainable Development Goals, information on detected victims can facilitate understanding of the victim profile and inform progress on targets 16.2 (End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children), 5.2 (Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation) and 8.7 (Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and

[6] See World Bank, *World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security and Development* (Washington, D.C., 2011). The calculations are based on Chen Shaohua and Martin Ravallion, 2004 poverty data (available on POVCALNET (http://iresearch.worldbank.org)).

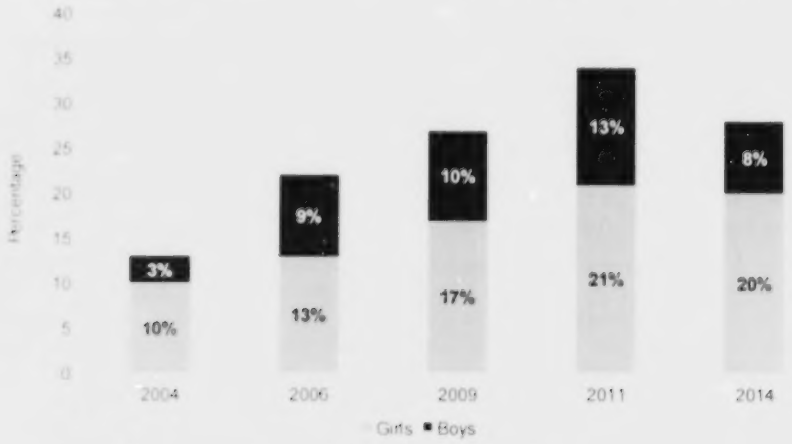
[7] See UNODC and Dutch National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children, "Measuring target 16.2 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: a multiple systems estimation of the numbers of presumed human trafficking victims in the Netherlands in 2010–2015 by year, age, gender, form of exploitation, and nationality", Research Brief (2017).

[8] The term "trafficking flow" here means one origin country and one destination country with at least five detected victims in the period 2012–2014. That also includes domestic trafficking, in which the country of origin and destination are the same.

elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms1. Trends in the data on trafficking in persons by age show that trafficking of children remains a great concern, because the shares of children among the total number of detected victims increased significantly in the period 2004–2014 (see figure 3). In addition, girls are victimized in trafficking in persons more often than boys.

Figure 3

Trends in the share of children among detected trafficking victims, 2004–2014

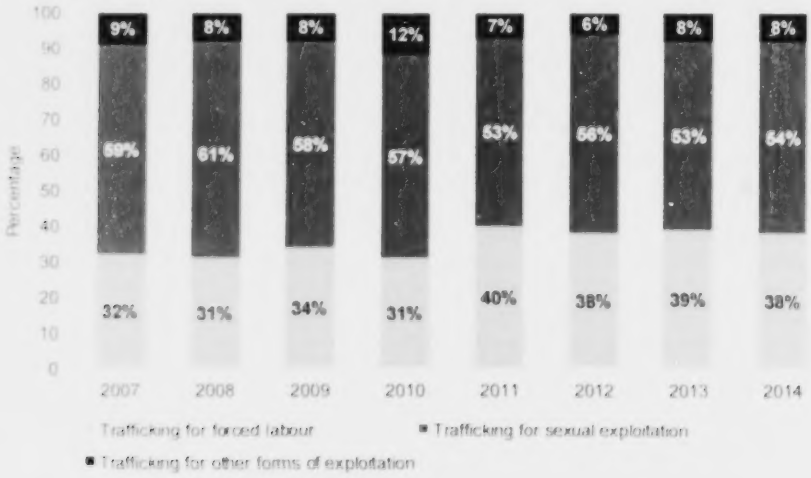


Source: UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons database

20. In relation to target 8.7, available data indicate that, among detected trafficking victims, the share trafficked for forced labour increased in the period 2007–2014 (see figure 4). During the same period, the share of victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation decreased, while the levels of those trafficked for other purposes, including organ removal and forced marriage, remained largely unchanged.

Figure 4

Trends in the share of forms of exploitation among detected trafficking victims, 2007–2014

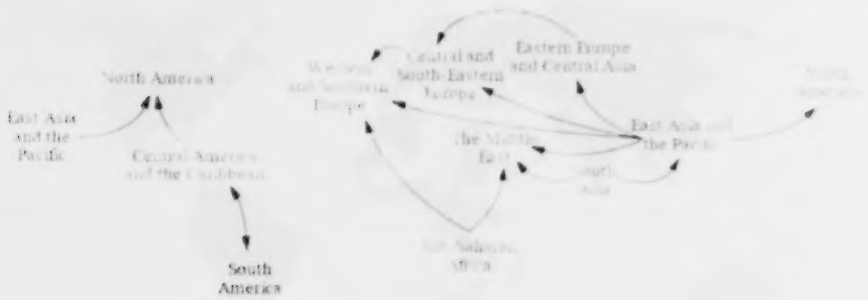


Source: UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons database

21. Available data over the last decade (see figure 5) have demonstrated a consistent relationship between trafficking in persons and poverty, in particular with regard to transregional trafficking flows. Many trafficking victims who end up in affluent countries in Europe, North America and the Middle East come from poorer countries from outside the region.

Figure 5

Main destination areas of transregional trafficking flows and their significant origins, 2012–2014



→ Transregional flows: detected victims in destination countries

Countries and territories not covered

Source: UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons database.

Note: The arrows represent flows of 5 per cent or more of the total victims detected in destination subregions. The global map is for illustrative purposes only and does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country or territory or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

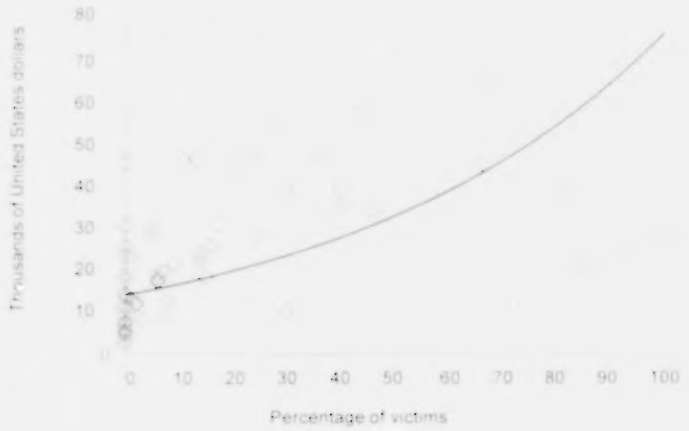
22. Data on country-level gross domestic product (see figure 6) confirm that the richer the country of destination, the larger the share of detected victims from distant origins.

See pp. 46–49, UNODC, *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2014* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.14.V.10).

Figure 6

Correlation between the shares of victims trafficked more than 3,500 km from place of origin and the gross domestic product per capita of the destination country, 2014 (or most recent year available)

(United States dollars)



Source: UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons database World Bank.

Wildlife

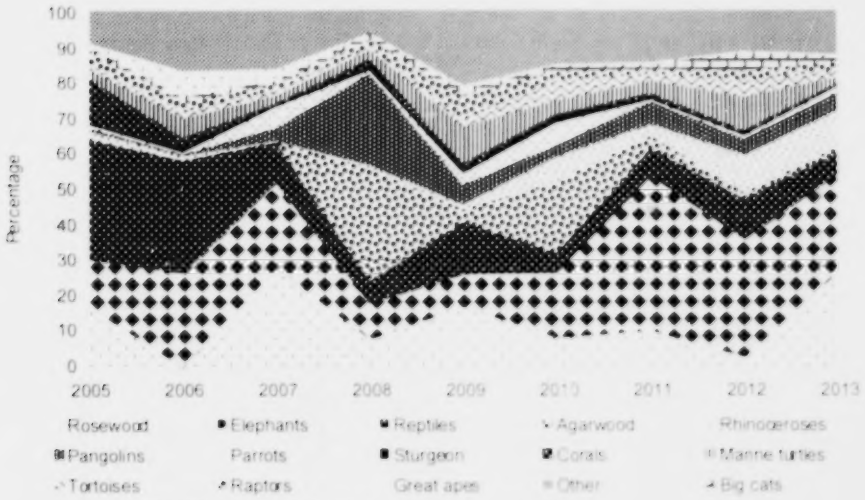
23. In order to monitor target 15.7 (Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products) of the Sustainable Development Goals, the global indicator has been designed to measure changes, using administrative data based on seizures. Global wildlife seizure data are based on data submitted by the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)[5] and collected by UNODC in the World Wildlife Seizures (World WISE) database.

24. Wildlife seizures can be misleading when considered in isolation, but when combined in great numbers they can provide an insight of many aspects of wildlife trafficking. Seizure data require careful interpretation because they are a mixed indicator, demonstrating both the presence of a problem and the initiative of the relevant authorities in addressing it. On their own, the data cannot be used to demonstrate the magnitude of the trafficking phenomenon.

25. Wildlife markets are apparently subject to considerable volatility (see figure 7). The valuated seizure data show the variability in the composition of the seizure record, which may or may not reflect underlying illicit flows. That value is often the result of a small number of very large seizures.

[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

Figure 7
Share of type of wildlife among total seizures (standard value), 2005–2013



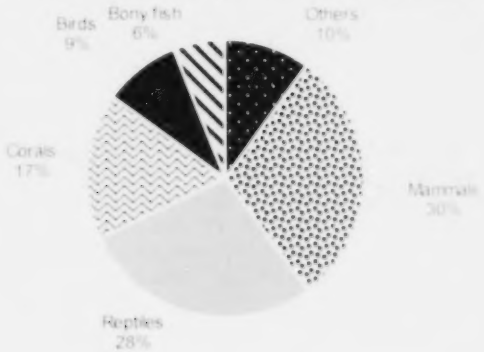
Source: UNODC World WISE database

Note: See *World Wildlife Crime Report: Trafficking in Protected Species* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.16.XI.6).

26. The real value of seizure data comes not from what they reveal about the country making the seizure, but what they reveal about the rest of the trafficking chain. Most Convention-related wildlife seizures are made during transport, and the source and destination of the shipment are specified in the vast majority of recorded seizure incidents. Rich detail can be obtained concerning the routes and techniques used by the traffickers, and even which interdiction strategies are most successful. Triangulated with qualitative research, they can provide a key data source for understanding the mechanics of wildlife crime.

27. The analysis of the seizure data at global level illustrates the diversity of wildlife crime (see figure 8). Nearly 7,000 species have been seized, including mammals, reptiles, corals, birds and fish. No single species comprises more than 6 per cent of total seizure incidents. Virtually every country in the world plays a role, and no single country is identified as the source of more than 15 per cent of total seized shipments. Traffickers of some 80 nationalities have been identified, illustrating the fact that wildlife crime is truly a global issue.

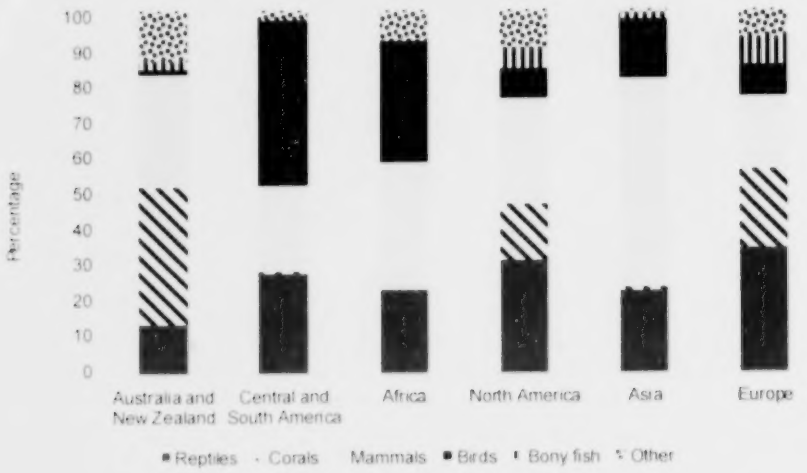
Figure 8
Share of all seizure incidents by taxonomic class, 1999–2015



Source: UNODC World WISE database

28. Whether as source or destination countries, or as part of the transit process, all regions of the world play a role in trafficking in contraband wildlife, although certain types of wildlife are strongly associated with each region. For example, birds are commonly linked with Central and South America; mammals with Africa and Asia; reptiles with Europe and North America; and corals with Oceania (see figure 9).

Figure 9
Distribution of seizure incidents by region and taxonomic class, 1999–2015



Source: UNODC World WISE database.

29. Wildlife poaching and consumption are strongly associated with the level of development. Poverty can provide incentives for poaching, but economic development can provide the means (e.g., road construction and forestry projects) to access pristine and wildlife-rich areas. It is likely that demands on wild areas increase as economic development progresses, both in range countries and destination markets.

B. Gender and crime

30. The framework to monitor efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals recognizes the need to have gender-sensitive indicators with data disaggregated by several variables, including sex, as well as indicators that specifically monitor the empowerment of women and gender equality. One such example is target 5.2. A review of the gender differences as they appear in relation to the indicators related to crime, which have been identified for targets 16.1 (Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere) and 16.2, is being undertaken, with a view to clarifying how women and men are affected by those crimes.

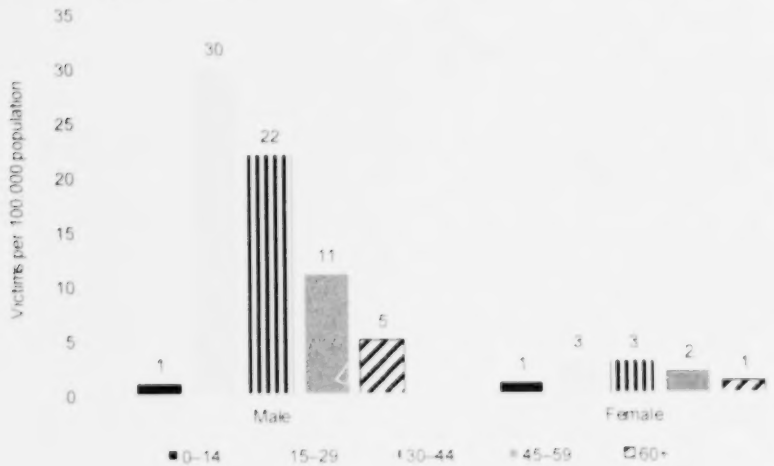
Homicide

31. Intentional homicide is a male-dominated crime. At the global level, around 75 per cent of all victims and 90 per cent of all perpetrators are male. In regions with very high homicide rates, such as the northern countries of Central America, 90 per cent of the homicide victims are male. For men, the risk of being involved in a homicide — either as a victim or a perpetrator — is concentrated at a young age. Young men are vulnerable to being murdered, often by other young men. While there are some regional differences, women are at a much lower risk of being killed overall. In regions with relatively low homicide rates, the percentage of female victims tends to be higher; however, even in those regions the majority of homicide victims are male.

32. At the global level, the homicide rate is highest among those aged 15–29 years (see figure 10), although there are regional variations. In the Americas, the risk of homicide among men is highest for young men aged 15–29; in Asia and Europe, however, men aged 30–44 suffer the highest risk. A similar pattern applies to women, although with a reduced homicide rate. At the global level, the largest percentage of homicide suspects, both overall and among male suspects, are males aged 19–24 (see figure 11).

Figure 10

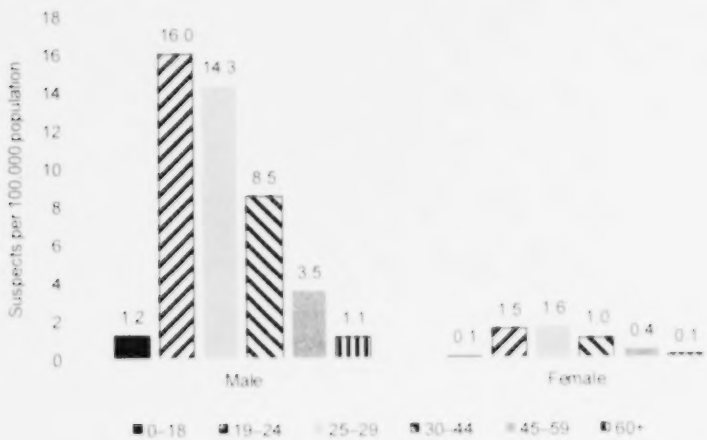
Victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age, 2015 (or most recent year available)



Source: UNODC homicide database.

Figure 11

Suspects of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age, 2015 (or most recent year available)



Source: UNODC homicide database.

Note: A "suspect" is defined here as any individual brought into formal contact with the police at the national level who is suspected of, or arrested and cautioned for, a criminal offence.

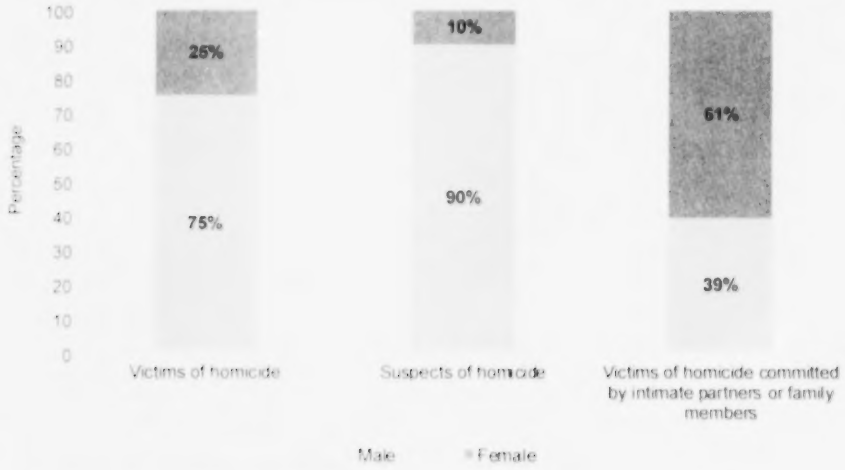
33. Differences in the nature and underlying drivers of homicide in different countries and regions around the world affect the sex and age profiles of victims and perpetrators of homicide. In particular, homicides that are related to gangs and

organized criminal groups, and those committed during robberies, are consistently higher in countries where the total homicide rate is also higher, which includes countries in Central and South America and the Caribbean, where the large majority of victims and perpetrators are young men.

34. In contrast, homicides committed by intimate partners and family members, which tend to affect a disproportionate share of female victims, do not demonstrate such strong regional variations. The gender differences are illustrated in figure 12, which shows that men are overrepresented as victims and perpetrators of homicide at the global level. However, women make up the majority of victims of homicide by intimate partners and family members.

Figure 12

Victims and suspects of all homicide, and victims of intimate partner and family member homicide at the global level, by sex, 2015



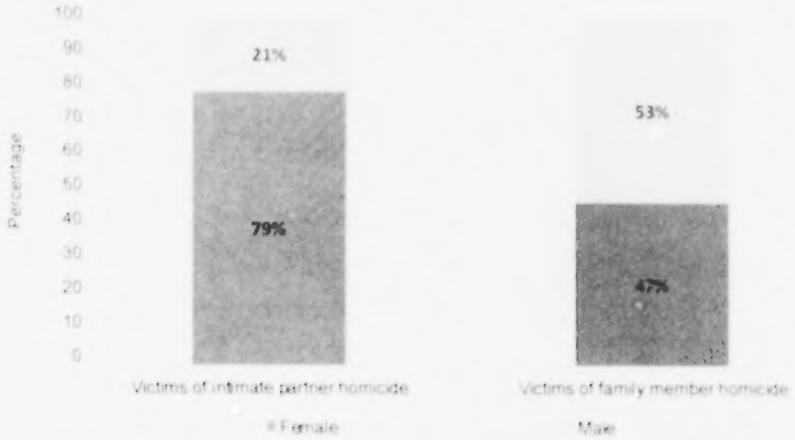
Source: UNODC homicide database.

35. The incidence of intimate partner and family member homicide has remained stable at the global level over the last decade, despite regional variations. With regard to intimate partner and family member homicide, victimization rates are consistently higher among women than among men, with some fluctuation at the regional level. In promising trends, victimization levels for both sexes are decreasing in some countries in Asia and Oceania. In spite of decreasing trends, the majority of female victims of homicide in Asia and Oceania, as well as in Europe, are killed by their intimate partners or family members. As such, the elimination of that type of homicide would substantially reduce the total number of female homicide victims.

36. According to European data, the profile of a victim of a homicide perpetrated by an intimate partner is different from that of a victim of a homicide perpetrated by a family member. When the perpetrator is a family member, the sex ratio is nearly 1:1, with men accounting for over half of the victims. On the other hand, when the perpetrator is an intimate partner, nearly 8 out of 10 victims are women (see figure 13).

Figure 13

Average percentage of victims of intimate partner and family member homicide, by sex, in 14 selected countries in Europe, 2015



Source: Economic Commission for Europe, Statistical Division Database, compiled from national official sources.

37. Available data suggest that in countries with very low (and decreasing) homicide rates (less than 1 per 100,000), female victims constitute an increasing share of total victims. In some of those countries, the share of male and female victims appears to be reaching parity.

38. In Europe, homicide rates are low and there is a downward trend. The pace of the decrease is noticeably faster for rates of male homicide than for rates of female homicide, and the historical gender gap is closing. If such trends continue, in years to come, there could be more female homicide victims than male in some countries.

39. While some countries with low homicide rates are approaching gender parity in terms of homicide victims, the same cannot be said about the offenders. The vast majority of suspects of intentional homicide continue to be men, despite the increasing gender parity of the victims.

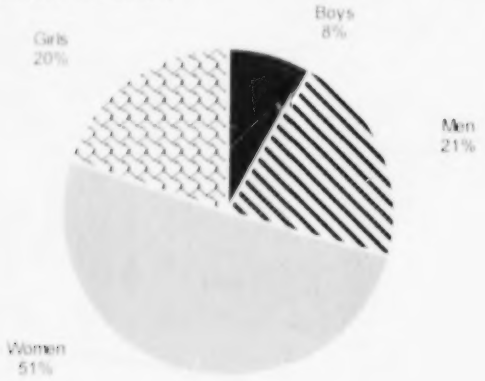
Trafficking in persons

40. In most parts of the world, the information on detected victims shows that trafficking in persons mostly affects women and girls. Women are mainly trafficked for sexual exploitation, but also for other forms of exploitation, including forced labour, sham or forced marriages, begging and domestic servitude.

41. According to the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons database, 63,251 victims were detected in 106 countries and territories between 2012 and 2014. The majority of victims were women — adult women and girls — who comprised some 70 per cent of the total number of detected victims. Women have made up the majority of detected victims since UNODC started collecting data on trafficking in persons in 2003 (see figures 14 and 15).

Figure 14

Detected victims of trafficking in persons, by age and sex, 2014 (or most recent year available) (85 countries)

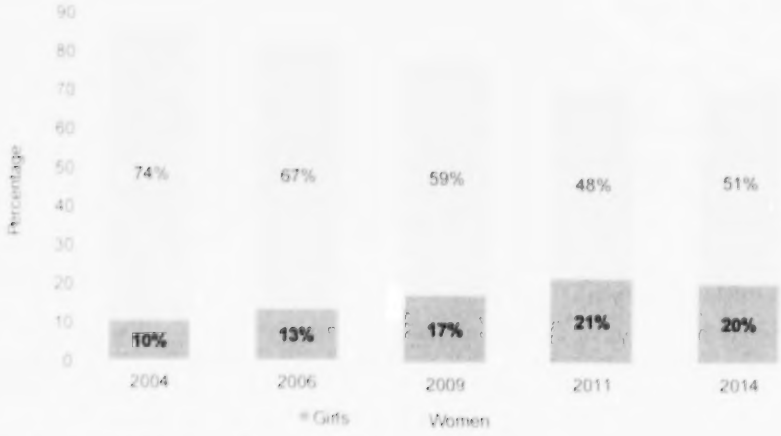


Source: UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons database.

Note: "Men" are defined as males aged 18 or older, "boys" are males aged 17 and under. "Women" are females aged 18 or older, "girls" are females aged 17 and under.

Figure 15

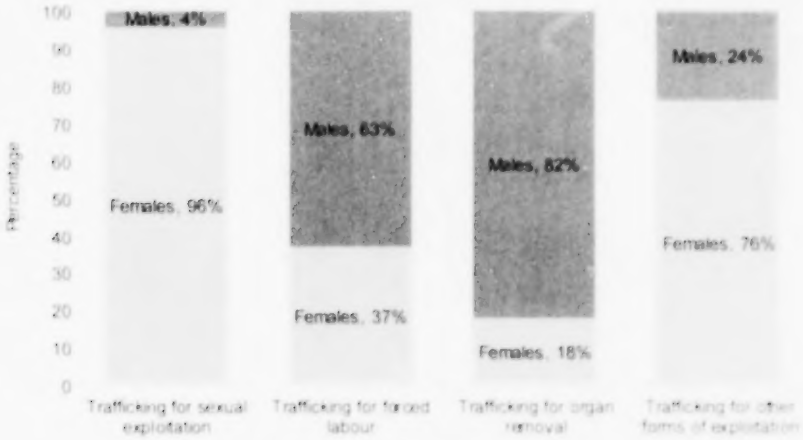
Trends in the shares of females (women and girls) among detected trafficking victims, selected years



Source: UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons database.

42. Approximately 23,000 victims trafficked for sexual exploitation were detected and reported between 2012 and 2014. The vast majority of them were women or girls. The few detected males trafficked for sexual exploitation are concentrated in Western and Southern Europe and the Americas (see figure 16). During the same period, females accounted for 37 per cent of detected victims trafficked for forced labour.

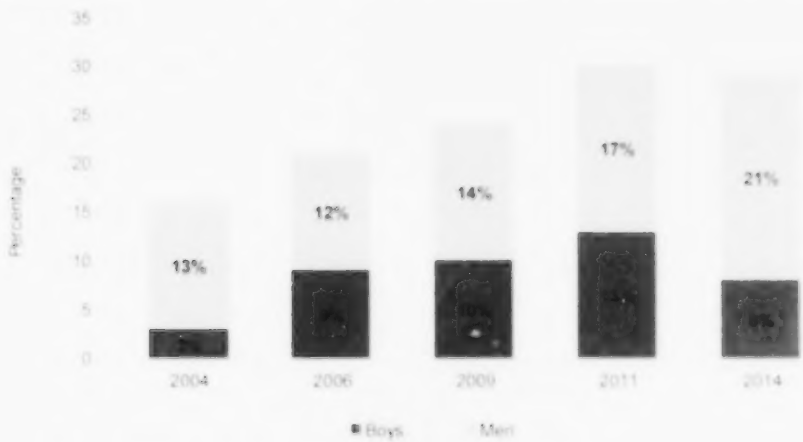
Figure 16
Share of detected victims of trafficking in persons, by sex and form of exploitation, 2014 (or most recent year available)



Source: UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons database.

43. Although women still comprise the majority of detected victims, the share of female victims decreased from 84 per cent in 2004 to 71 per cent in 2014. In contrast, the share of male victims increased over the same period, with men accounting for more than 1 in 5 detected trafficking victims between 2012 and 2014 (see figure 17).

Figure 17
Trends in the shares of males (men and boys) among detected trafficking victims, selected years



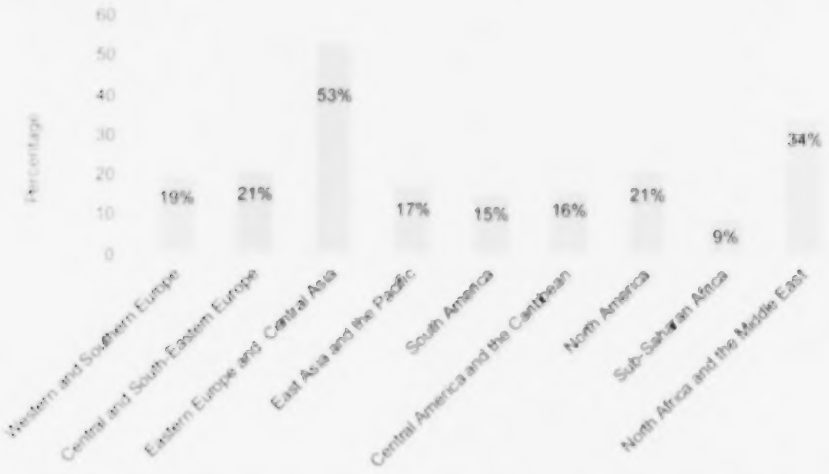
Source: UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons database.

44. Global averages mask marked regional differences in the profile of victims. In a few regions in the period 2012–2014, men represented the majority of detected victims (see figure 18). One such example was in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, where the share of male victims exceeded 50 per cent, owing to widespread detections of men in Central Asia. Similarly, countries in the Middle East detected a proportion of men that was larger than the global average (approximately one third). That was consistent with the levels reported in the period 2010–2012. The high prevalence of male victims of trafficking in persons in those regions may be linked to the frequent

detections of trafficking for forced labour, which typically affects men more than women.

Figure 18

Shares of men among detected trafficking victims, by region, 2014 (or most recent year available)



Source: UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons database.

Note: Number of countries per region: Western and Southern Europe: 16; Central and South-Eastern Europe: 14; Eastern Europe and Central Asia: 8; East Asia and the Pacific: 8; South America: 9; Central America and the Caribbean: 10; North America: 3; Sub-Saharan Africa: 11; North Africa and the Middle East: 8.

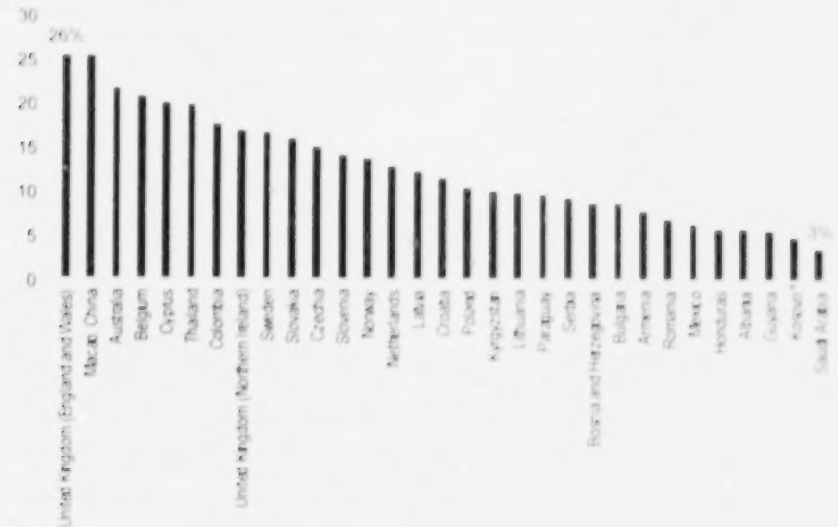
45. Sex-disaggregated data on trafficking in persons highlights the strong gender connotations of the crime. Most of the detected victims are women and girls. In addition, women make up a surprisingly high percentage of trafficking offenders when compared with other criminal activity. In 2014, more than one third of convicted traffickers across 66 countries were women, a far larger share than is commonly reported for other crimes. While the exact share of women prosecuted or convicted for human trafficking crimes has varied, the pattern has been evident since UNODC started to systematically collect data on trafficking in persons in 2003 (see figures 19 and 20).

Figure 19

Shares of persons convicted for trafficking in persons, by sex, 2014 (66 countries)

Source: UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons database.

Figure 20
Proportion of offenders convicted of all crimes who are women, selected countries, 2015



Source: United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems.

[*] All references to Kosovo in the present publication should be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

46. Homicide, which disproportionately affects women, is typically perpetrated by men. In contrast, while the majority of detected victims of trafficking in persons are women, a higher percentage of the offences are perpetrated by women. The data show that there may be a link between the profile of the victims and that of the offenders. In particular, UNODC research[9] has found a positive correlation between the share of girls detected as victims and the share of women convicted for trafficking in persons. Countries that detect a relatively high percentage of girl victims also have higher rates of women convicted of trafficking in persons. Conversely, in countries where there are fewer girls among the victims, fewer women are convicted of the crime, suggesting that female traffickers are more likely to participate in forms of trafficking related to the exploitation of women and girls.

47. While female traffickers are more likely to be involved in the trafficking of girls for sexual exploitation, their prominence, as well as the roles they play, may change depending on a combination of factors. For example, whether the country is predominantly a country of origin or destination can affect the likelihood of female involvement. Women may be frequently used as recruiters, in particular in cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation, because they may be more easily trusted by other women. Structural factors, such as the broader roles of women in society, may also have an impact, although that aspect requires further research.

48. The relatively high share of female perpetrators could also be the result of law enforcement activities. Women might play roles in the trafficking process that are more visible and therefore more easily detected by law enforcement.[10] In addition to recruitment, women might also be more likely to be assigned roles as guards, money collectors and/or receptionists in places where exploitation takes place. Those activities are often more exposed to the risks of detection and prosecution. In addition, the roles of women in the human trafficking process often seem to be those

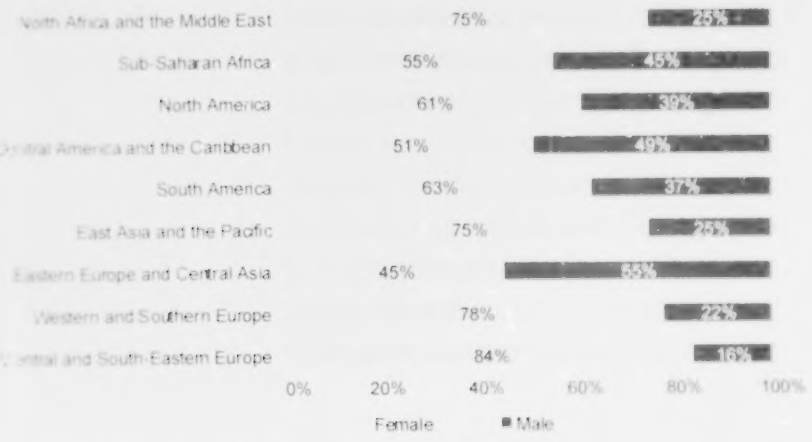
[9] *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2012* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.13.V.1), pp. 29–30.

[10] Ibid., p. 30.

this require frequent interaction with victims, which can increase the risk of detection for female offenders since many trafficking investigations rely heavily on victim testimony.

49. The wide regional differences found in prosecutions and convictions may reflect those different conditions. Trafficking in persons in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, for example, has strong gender-specific characteristics. In fact, it is the only subregion where women comprise a majority of those convicted of trafficking in persons (see figure 21), although Central America and the Caribbean also reports large shares of women among trafficking offenders. In other parts of the world, female offending rates are much lower.

Figure 21
Persons convicted of trafficking in persons, by sex and region, 2014



Source: UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons database.

Note: Number of countries per region: Western and Southern Europe, 11; Central and South-Eastern Europe, 11; Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 5; East Asia and the Pacific, 6; South America, 7; Central America and the Caribbean, 5; North America, 2; Sub-Saharan Africa, 5; North Africa and the Middle East, 7.

C. Criminal justice system: access to justice

50. There are two global indicators that have been identified to monitor Sustainable Development Goal target 16.3 (Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all). Ensuring equal access to justice for all is one of the governing principles to promoting the rule of law, under which everyone, including the State itself, is accountable to law. Citizens may seek justice in relation to diverse issues, including criminal offences, administrative disputes or litigation on work-related matters.

51. Access to justice may be denied at an early stage if victims of crime do not report the experience to authorities. The crime reporting rate — that is, the share of victims who report a crime to the police or other law enforcement authorities — has been identified as an indicator for access to justice. Available data based on victimization surveys conducted in a number of countries indicate that the reporting rates for certain crimes (e.g., robbery) are typically lower in countries with higher prevalence rates of such crimes (see figure 22). Access to justice for citizens of such countries is therefore not functioning properly. There could be many reasons for not reporting the crime to the criminal justice authorities, including lack of trust, victimization, fear of stigma or issues related to accessibility.

Figure 22

Percentage of victims who reported robbery to the police, by level of prevalence, 2016 or latest year

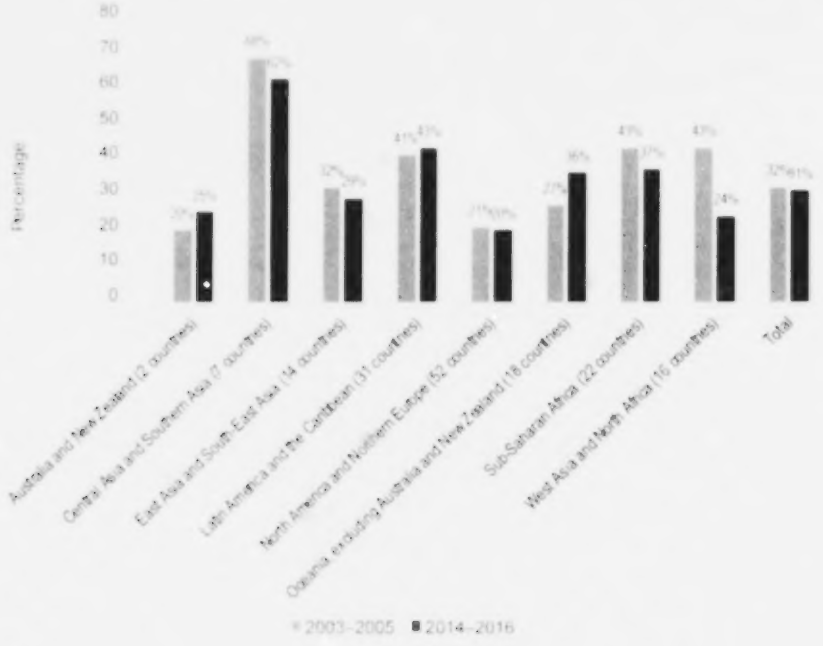
Source: United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems.

Note: Number of countries providing data is shown in parentheses. Estimates are unweighted averages of country data. For countries with more than one survey, the past 12 months per 100,000 used.

52. Another important element of access to justice and the rule of law is the treatment of persons suspected of crime by the criminal justice system. If pretrial detention is imposed, detainees suspected of or charged with a crime are entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release pending trial. For that reason, the number and share of persons held in prison without any sentence has been identified as a Sustainable Development Goal indicator of access to justice. In that regard, fairness and efficiency of the criminal justice system are also indicators. At the global level, unsentenced detainees represent slightly over 30 per cent of the total prison population (see figure 23). In some regions, that share increased during the last decade, while there were significant decreases in others. Despite an overall decreasing trend at the global level, many developing regions still have a high share of unsentenced detainees. In Central and South Asia, unsentenced detainees continue to represent over 60 per cent of the prison population.

Figure 23

Unsentenced prisoners as percentage of total prisoners, 2003–2005 and 2012–2014 (3-year averages), by region



Source: United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and the International Centre for Prison Studies.

III. Work towards better data

53. Reliable and comprehensive statistical data on crime and criminal justice are a prerequisite for evidence-based policies and the assessment and monitoring of the criminal justice response to crime. Developing common standards and norms therefore strengthens the role of empirical evidence in effective crime prevention and criminal justice administration. UNODC supports Member States by developing and promoting statistical standards and providing technical support, and it collects, analyses and disseminates statistical data on crime and criminal justice.

54. UNODC is the custodian of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), which was endorsed in 2015 by the Statistical Commission and by the Economic and Social Council, upon the recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. In 2017, the Office expanded its activities to develop standards and tools for the implementation of ICCS and provide technical assistance to Member States. The use of the virtual platform on ICCS, an interactive online forum that serves as a tool for practitioners in Member States to exchange information and experiences on implementing ICCS in their own jurisdiction, grew to over 70 users from 50 countries. Materials and tools on ICCS are also disseminated on a dedicated website. Work continued on a manual on ICCS implementation, which is to be published in 2018.

55. In addition to materials and tools, UNODC also provided technical assistance and advice to dozens of countries currently in the process of adapting their national crime statistics to ICCS standards. A regional training course on the implementation of ICCS in the Asia-Pacific region was organized in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Statistics Korea and the

Thailand Institute of Justice. The course was held in Daejeon, Republic of Korea, in December 2017. National workshops on ICCS implementation — organized by UNODC and the UNODC-National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI) Centre of Excellence for Statistical Information on Governance, Victimization, Public Security and Justice — were held in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Jamaica, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar and Uganda.

56. Regarding the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals, UNODC is responsible for the collection of data on a number of indicators related to Goals 5, 8, 11, 15 and 16. UNODC now regularly collects data and metadata on intentional homicide, trafficking in persons and unsentenced detention for global monitoring. Where an established international methodology does not yet exist, UNODC has started methodological work on the development of feasible and reliable indicators. In that context, UNODC conducted a pilot phase of a data collection tool on firearm seizures to test concepts and data availability in relation to Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.4.2 (Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments). In parallel, it started a project to develop and test a methodologically sound approach to measure illicit financial flows, in view of indicator 16.4.1 (Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)). An expert consultation was conducted in Vienna from 12 to 14 December 2017, in which national and international experts discussed a statistical framework for the measurement of illicit financial flows as well as on methodological approaches to produce relevant data.

57. Continuing its work on the measurement of bribery and corruption, the advisory task force of over 20 national experts from countries and institutions around the world met in Vienna, where it held its second meeting, to discuss the revised draft of a manual on corruption surveys. The manual is being developed by UNODC in collaboration with the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence and is to be published in 2018. In a parallel process, a report entitled *Corruption in Nigeria — Bribery: Public Experience and Response* was finalized and launched in Abuja in July 2017. The report summarizes the results of the first comprehensive survey on bribery and corruption in Nigeria, which is based on a representative sample of over 33,000 households across all 36 States of the country.

58. In 2017, UNODC also completed a major revision of the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems. The review was launched at the first global meeting of focal points for the Survey, which was held in Vienna from 9 to 11 May 2016, and attended by representatives of 43 countries and 11 international organizations. The review had become necessary in order to ensure that the Survey was fully consistent with the concepts, categories and definitions of ICCS. The review also served to respond to emerging data needs at the national and international levels, including data needs deriving from the Sustainable Development Goals under UNODC mandates in the areas of crime, violence, justice and the rule of law. The new data collection instrument will substantially improve the data collection on selected crimes and on the operation of criminal justice systems and will lead to an expanded dissemination of statistics on the data portal.

59. Regarding the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.2.2, UNODC has finalized a second test of the multiple system estimate. In September 2017, UNODC and the Dutch National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children launched a national estimate of the number of victims of trafficking in persons in the Netherlands, broken down by sex, age, nationality (Dutch or non-Dutch) and form of exploitation. Produced using the multiple systems estimation methodology, the publication marks a big leap forward in trafficking research and will pave the way for further studies in other countries in the years to come. In 2017, UNODC has carried out three additional multiple systems estimations in other European countries. The results of those estimations will be included in the fourth *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, to be published in 2018.

60. A research brief updating the 2016 World Wildlife Crime Report was produced and presented at the sixty-ninth meeting of the Standing Committee of CITES, held in Geneva from 27 November to 1 December 2017.

IV. Conclusion

61. The role of crime prevention and criminal justice is increasingly seen as part of development. That fact is clearly reflected in the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals, in which several targets relating to violence, the rule of law and the functioning of the criminal justice system were established. In many cases, the cause and impact of crime is related to development. Examples include the connection between income inequality and homicide rates, the trafficking in persons flow from poor to rich countries and the relationship between poverty and wildlife poaching. Indicators on crime trends can provide valuable information to help assess these developments and pinpoint challenges, and can also detect positive developments and policies related to them. In several countries, homicide rates have decreased during recent years. Exploring the policies behind those decreases could assist policymakers in developing efficient strategies for violence reduction.

62. Gender analysis can provide further insight into the crime situations in different parts of the world. Crime often affects women and men differently. While the majority of homicide victims are men, most victims killed by an intimate partner are women. In both cases the offenders are usually men. In some affluent countries, where the overall homicide rate is low, the gap between female and male homicide rates starts to shrink, owing mainly to the decrease of male homicide rates. Prevention efforts should therefore address both male and female victimization. As offenders, young men are overrepresented, in particular in countries with high homicide rates. From a policymaking perspective, it would be important to explore what makes young men vulnerable to being involved in violence both as perpetrators and victims.

63. While homicide is a male-driven crime, trafficking in persons seems to have a major impact on women. Women and girls comprise the majority of detected human trafficking victims in most countries, and they also are convicted as offenders of trafficking in persons more often than they are for other crimes. However, based on the known victims, women and men are trafficked for different forms of exploitation. While sexual exploitation victimizes women almost exclusively, men and boys are the main group trafficked for forced labour and organ removal.

64. The Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,[7] paragraph 4, reads:

> Victims should be treated with compassion and respect for their dignity. They are entitled to access to the mechanisms of justice and to prompt redress, as provided for by national legislation, for the harm that they have suffered.

Victims of crime should be able to trust that they have access to justice through the established mechanisms. Unfortunately, that is not always the case. Victims may not report their victimization for many reasons, including a lack of trust in the criminal justice system; fear of retaliation, revictimization or improper treatment; shame and stigma; or difficulty identifying as a victim. These factors should be carefully analysed in order to change the policies that hinder victims from reporting their victimization.

65. High levels of non-reporting by victims are one reflection of the failure of a country to secure access to justice for all. However, even those who are suspected of committing a crime should have access to justice. High numbers of incarcerated persons who remain unsentenced indicate problems with the fairness and efficiency of the criminal justice system, and also indicate that the principle of access to justice cannot be ensured.

[7] General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex.

66. Administrative data reflected in crime statistics or seizures can seldom if ever be used to assess the magnitude of the crime problem in a country. However, that fact should not lead to underestimating their value in providing information on criminal activity, offenders, victims and the functioning of the criminal justice system. When carefully analysed with an understanding of the limitations, administrative records can provide a wealth of information for the monitoring the crime trends.

United Nations E/CN.15/2018/11*

Economic and Social Council

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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Twenty-seventh session
Vienna, 14–18 May 2018
Item 9 of the provisional agenda**
Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report provides a brief overview of the work of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and includes information on the ongoing preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, including the elaboration of a draft discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings and the Congress itself. The report also contains information on the approval by the General Assembly, in its resolution 72/192, of the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops of the Fourteenth Congress.

* Reissued for technical reasons on 26 April 2018.
** E/CN.15/2018/1.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report has been submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/192, entitled "Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-seventh session.

II. Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

2. Following the endorsement of the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/174, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) launched, with the support of the Government of the State of Qatar, the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: Towards a Culture of Lawfulness. The activities under the global programme directly support the operational, legislative and policy-related work required by Member States to make progress towards and successfully achieve the goals and targets contained in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

3. The global programme comprises four specific and interrelated components: strengthening judicial integrity and preventing corruption in justice systems; fostering prisoners' rehabilitation and social integration; preventing youth crime through sports; and an initiative entitled "Education for justice", the aim of which is to develop age-appropriate educational materials and programmes on topics related to crime prevention and criminal justice, with a view to assisting Member States in integrating those programmes into the curricula of their schools and universities.

4. Since the inception of the global programme a total of more than 9,700 stakeholders, primarily judges, prison practitioners, academics, teachers, sports coaches, representatives of relevant non-governmental organizations and an increasing number of children and youth in more than 158 countries have been reached through the activities carried out under the programme. Furthermore, more than 4,000 stakeholders from 121 countries benefited from a multitude of capacity-building activities, including conferences, workshops and training events.

5. The global programme has also produced a host of innovative knowledge products and tools for a diverse audience of practitioners, including the *Line-up, Live-up: Trainer Manual on Life Skills Training Through Sport to Prevent Crime, Violence and Drug Use*, the *Roadmap for the Development of Prison-based Rehabilitation Programmes*, and the "Resource Guide for organizing model United Nations conferences that address crime prevention, criminal justice and other aspects of the rule of law".

6. The implementation of the global programme continues at an increased pace and several initiatives lie ahead, in particular the launch of the Global Judicial Integrity Network in April 2018.

III. Preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

A. Venue and duration

7. In its resolution 70/174, the General Assembly welcomed with appreciation the offer of the Government of Japan to act as host to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in 2020.

8. In its resolution 72/192, the General Assembly decided that the duration of the Fourteenth Congress should not exceed eight days, including pre-Congress consultations. The exact dates of the Congress, as well as the date of the pre-Congress consultations and the timing and duration of the high-level segment of the Congress, will be decided by the Commission at its twenty-seventh session (see para. 30 below).

B. Theme

9. In its resolution 72/192, the General Assembly decided that the main theme of the Fourteenth Congress would be "Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda".

C. Provisional agenda

10. In its resolution 72/192, the General Assembly approved the following provisional agenda for the Fourteenth Congress, finalized by the Commission at its twenty-sixth session:

1. Opening of the Congress.
2. Organizational matters.
3. Comprehensive strategies for crime prevention towards social and economic development.
4. Integrated approaches to challenges facing the criminal justice system.
5. Multidimensional approaches by Governments to promoting the rule of law by, inter alia, providing access to justice for all; building effective, accountable, impartial and inclusive institutions; and considering social, educational and other relevant measures, including fostering a culture of lawfulness while respecting cultural identities, in line with the Doha Declaration.
6. International cooperation and technical assistance to prevent and address all forms of crime:
   (a) Terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;
   (b) New and emerging forms of crime.
7. Adoption of the report of the Congress.

D. Workshops

11. In its resolution 72/192, the General Assembly decided that the following issues would be considered by workshops to be held within the framework of the Fourteenth Congress:

(a) Evidence-based crime prevention: statistics, indicators and evaluation in support of successful practices;

(b) Reducing reoffending: identifying risks and developing solutions;

(c) Education and youth engagement as key to making societies resilient to crime;

(d) Current crime trends, recent developments and emerging solutions, in particular new technologies as means for and tools against crime.

12. In the same resolution, the General Assembly emphasized the importance of the workshops to be held within the framework of the Fourteenth Congress, and invited Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant entities to provide financial, organizational and technical support to the UNODC and the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network for the preparations for the workshops, including the preparation and circulation of relevant background material.

13. The following institutes contributed to the drafting of the pertinent workshop segments of the discussion guide for the Fourteenth Congress, as well as the preparations for the workshops themselves: the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (for the first workshop); the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (for the second workshop); the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (for the third workshop); and the Korean Institute of Criminology (for the fourth workshop).

E. Structure and conduct

14. In resolution 72/192, the General Assembly invited Member States to be represented at the highest possible level at the Fourteenth Congress, for example, by Heads of State or Government, Government ministers or attorneys general, to make statements on the theme and topics of the Congress and to participate actively in the high-level segment.

15. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of ancillary meetings of non-governmental and professional organizations participating in the Fourteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice, as well as meetings of professional and geographical interest groups, and to take appropriate measures to encourage the participation of the academic and research community in the Congress, and encouraged Member States to actively participate in the above-mentioned meetings, as they provided an opportunity to develop and maintain strong partnerships with the private sector and civil society organizations.

16. In discharging its mandated function as the preparatory body for the congresses, the Commission, with the support of the Secretariat, intends to build on the successful substantive and organizational preparations for and the conduct and outcome of the Thirteenth Congress.

F. Outcome

17. In its resolution 56/119, the General Assembly decided that each congress should adopt a single declaration containing recommendations derived from the deliberations of the high-level segment, the round tables and the workshops, to be submitted to the Commission for its consideration. Accordingly, the Fourteenth Congress shall adopt a single declaration, to be submitted to the Commission for its consideration at its twenty-ninth session in 2020.

18. During its twenty-eighth session, in 2019, the Commission is to begin focused and inclusive consultations, in order to facilitate the preparation of a structured and well-defined advance draft declaration, with a view to replicating the successful practice followed at the Thirteenth Congress of adopting the declaration at the high-level segment.

G. Resource allocation

19. In its resolution 72/192, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth Congress and to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in those meetings and in the Congress itself, in accordance with past practice and in consultation with Member States.

20. In the financial statement on the revised draft resolution of the Commission that was subsequently adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 72/192, it was stated that the resource requirements to provide for the following activities would be reviewed in the context of the programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, in accordance with established budgetary procedures:

(a) Assistance with the preparation, documentation and servicing of the preparatory meetings of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and of the Congress itself;

(b) Specialized expertise to prepare technical research papers on the substantive agenda items and workshop topics of the Fourteenth Congress;

(c) Participation of the least developed countries in the regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth Congress and in the Congress itself;

(d) The travel of staff to provide substantive servicing for the regional preparatory meetings of the Fourteenth Congress.

21. In its resolution 72/263, the General Assembly approved the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019 for UNODC as contained in document A/72/6 (Sect. 16).

22. Resources have been made available in the budget for the biennium 2018–2019 to facilitate the organization of the regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth Congress, to be held in 2019, in Latin America and the Caribbean, Western Asia, Asia and the Pacific, and Africa. The necessary resources for the servicing of the meetings and for the travel of participants from least developed countries have also been allocated.

23. Additional resources required for the preparation, documentation and servicing of the Congress itself, as well as the participation of least developed countries therein, will be included in the proposed programme budget for the year 2020.

IV. Regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth Congress

24. As stated in paragraph 19 above, in its resolution 72/192, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth Congress. Furthermore, the Assembly urged participants in the regional preparatory meetings to examine the substantive items on the agenda and the topics of the workshops of the Fourteenth Congress and to make action-oriented recommendations for consideration by the Fourteenth Congress.

25. Four regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth Congress will be held for the following regions: Asia and the Pacific, Western Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa. The meetings are expected to be held during the first half of 2019.

V. Discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings and for the Fourteenth Congress

26. In its resolution 72/192, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal

justice programme network, to prepare a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth Congress and for the Congress itself in a timely manner in order to enable those meetings to be held as early as possible in 2019, and invited Member States to be actively involved in that process.

27. In line with resolution 72/192, a draft discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings and the Congress has been prepared by the Secretariat. The draft text of the discussion guide is to be made available to the Commission at its twenty-seventh session, with a view to affording Member States an opportunity to offer feedback or comments on its content. The discussion guide, in its final form, will be used as a key substantive document to guide the deliberations at the regional preparatory meetings and the Congress itself.

28. As mentioned in paragraph 13 above, the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network provided input to the discussion guide with relation to its segments on the workshops of the Fourteenth Congress.

VI. Conclusions and recommendations

29. In resolution 72/192, the General Assembly requested the Commission to review the progress made in the preparations for the Fourteenth Congress and to make its recommendations on all outstanding organizational and substantive arrangements, including the dates of the high-level segment, to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. I urge the Commission to finalize those issues. In accordance with past practice, I may consider appointing a Secretary-General and an Executive Secretary of the Fourteenth Congress, should Member States request me to do so.

United Nations E/CN.15/2018/12

Economic and Social Council

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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Twenty-seventh session
Vienna, 14–18 May 2018
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World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

Report on the meeting of the Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime, held in Vienna from 3 to 5 April 2018

I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 65/230, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to establish, in line with paragraph 42 of the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, to be convened prior to the twentieth session of the Commission, to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector, including the exchange of information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing and to propose new national and international legal or other responses to cybercrime.

2. The first meeting of the Expert Group was held in Vienna from 17 to 21 January 2011. At that meeting, the Expert Group reviewed and adopted a collection of topics and a methodology for the study (E/CN.15/2011/19, annexes I and II).

3. The second meeting of the Expert Group was held from 25 to 28 February 2013. At that meeting, the Expert Group took note of the draft comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector, as prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) with the guidance of the Expert Group, pursuant to the mandate contained in General Assembly resolution 65/230, and the collection of topics for consideration within a comprehensive study of the impact of and response to cybercrime and the methodology for that study, as adopted at the first meeting of the Expert Group.

* E/CN.15/2018/1

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4. In the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/174, Member States noted the activities of the Expert Group, the international community and the private sector, and invited the Commission to consider recommending that the Expert Group continue, based on its work, to exchange information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing responses and to propose new national and international legal or other responses to cybercrime.

5. The third meeting of the Expert Group was held from 10 to 13 April 2017. At that meeting, the Expert Group adopted the summaries by the Rapporteur of deliberations at the first and second meetings of the Expert Group and considered, inter alia, a draft comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and comments thereto, and the way forward based on the draft study, and exchanged information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation.

6. In its resolution 26/4, adopted at its twenty-sixth session in May 2017, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice requested the Expert Group to continue its work and, in so doing, to hold periodic meetings and function as the platform for further discussion on substantive issues concerning cybercrime, keeping pace with its evolving trends, and in line with the Salvador Declaration and the Doha Declaration, and requested the Expert Group to continue to exchange information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing responses and propose new national and international legal or other responses to cybercrime.

7. The dates for the fourth meeting of the Expert Group, were decided by the extended Bureau by silence procedure on 23 January 2018, and confirmed at its meeting on 26 January 2018.

II. List of preliminary recommendations and conclusions

8. In line with the workplan of the Expert Group for the period 2018–2021, adopted by the Expert Group at its 1st meeting, on 3 April 2018, the Rapporteur will prepare, at each of the meetings of the Expert Group in 2018, 2019 and 2020, with assistance from the Secretariat and based on the discussions and deliberations of the Expert Group, a list of preliminary conclusions and recommendations suggested by Member States that should be precise and should focus on strengthening practical responses to cybercrime. As specified in the workplan, that list will be included in the report of each meeting in the form of a compilation of suggestions made by Member States, to be discussed further at the stock-taking meeting to be held no later than 2021. Also in accordance with the workplan, at that stock-taking meeting, the Expert Group will consider the preliminary conclusions and recommendations thus collected in order to produce a consolidated and comprehensive list of adopted conclusions and recommendations for submission to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

A. Legislation and frameworks

9. In line with the workplan, the present paragraph contains a compilation of suggestions made by Member States at the meeting under agenda item 2 entitled "Legislation and frameworks". These preliminary recommendations and conclusions were submitted by Member States and their inclusion does not imply their endorsement by the Expert Group:

(a) Member States should ensure that their legislative provisions withstand the test of time with regard to future developments in technology by enacting laws with formulations that are technologically neutral and criminalize the activity deemed illegal instead of the means used. Member States should also consider establishing consistent terminology to describe cybercrime activities and facilitate, to the extent possible, accurate interpretations of relevant laws by law enforcement agencies and the judiciary;

(b) Member States should respect the sovereign rights of other States in formulating policies and legislation that meet their national conditions and needs in addressing cybercrime. To foster international cooperation to combat cybercrime, the principle of national sovereignty should not mistakenly be interpreted as an obstacle, but rather be considered fundamental and regarded as a starting point. The volatile nature of electronic data transmission and storage, such as in so-called clouds, may require engaging in multilateral discussions on innovative and expanded mutual assistance between States to ensure timely access to electronic data and evidence;

(c) To prevent and/or eliminate safe havens for criminals, Member States should cooperate with each other to the widest extent possible in investigations, evidence collection, prosecution, adjudication and, where necessary, the removal of illegal content from the Internet. Member States should also offer the greatest degree of flexibility possible in their international cooperation to combat cybercrime and other crimes involving electronic data, either when leading investigations or when sharing evidence, irrespective of whether the underlying activities are denominated differently in the respective States. In doing so, Member States should bear in mind that dual criminality is usually required for extradition but not necessarily for mutual legal assistance;

(d) In formulating policies and legislation, Member States should consider the need to strike a balance between human rights protection on the one hand, and national security, public order and the legitimate rights of third persons on the other. National legislations that criminalize conduct associated with cybercrime and grant procedural authority to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate on cybercrime cases should be consistent with due process guarantees, privacy interests, civil liberties and human rights. National policies and legislations as well as existing and/or future international instruments should follow a multidimensional approach. On the one hand, they should include adequate cybercrime policies based on a comprehensive understanding of the broader concept of cybersecurity. On the other hand, they should not only cover illegal conduct, but also focus on crime prevention and provide help to victims of crime and assistance to the general public. In order to create a solid base for international cooperation on combating cybercrime, Member States should strive to find and promote a culture of establishing a common future for cyberspace;

(e) Member States should pursue international cooperation without requiring full harmonization of national legislation, provided that the underlying conduct is criminalized and laws are sufficiently compatible to simplify and expedite the various forms of such cooperation;

(f) Member States should take into account that domestic legal frameworks continue to have a decisive function in ensuring the effectiveness and overall balance of the system of investigation and prosecution, because criminal law is particularly sensitive in regard to fundamental rights and because investigations in the area of computer crimes concern, to a large extent, the private communications and data of citizens;

(g) To enable the prosecution of criminal acts, Member States should legislate on extraterritorial jurisdiction over citizens and persons ordinarily resident on their territory, irrespective of where those acts were committed and whether they constitute offences in the foreign jurisdiction;

(h) Member States may draw on different legal bases for international cooperation, including reciprocity, bilateral or multilateral treaties and other arrangements. Moreover, Member States with more advanced capacities and infrastructure in the field of cybercrime should assume responsibilities proportionate to those capacities or infrastructure in providing legal assistance to other States;

(i) To ensure that relevant issues are properly considered, Member States should consult all relevant stakeholders, including intergovernmental stakeholders, the private sector and civil society, as early as possible when the decision is made to introduce cybercrime legislation;

(j) Member States should foster strong and trustworthy public-private cooperation in the field of cybercrime, including cooperation between law enforcement authorities and communication service providers. Engaging in a dialogue with private industry, accompanied by public-private partnerships where possible and memorandums of understanding where needed, is also required to strengthen and facilitate cooperation;

(k) Member States should support UNODC in establishing an educational project or programme that focuses on raising awareness of cybercrime and appropriate responses to it among judicial and prosecution authorities, digital forensic experts of Member States and among private entities, and use capacity-building tools or an electronic knowledge management platform to raise awareness of the impact of cybercrime among civil society;

(l) Effective development, enactment and implementation of national legislation to counter cybercrime should be backed up by capacity-building measures and technical assistance programmes. Member States should allocate appropriate resources for domestic capacity-building. The proper implementation of cybercrime-related legislation requires the training of police and prosecutors, as well as public awareness campaigns. Such resources will also further international cooperation, as such cooperation is enhanced by a country's domestic capacity to investigate and prosecute cybercrime-related offences;

(m) Member States should strengthen existing frameworks and networks for combating cybercrime by identifying and addressing the weak points of those frameworks and networks and providing them with the necessary resources so as to improve their effectiveness;

(n) UNODC should engage actively in capacity-building for all Member States in need of assistance, in particular developing countries. Such capacity-building activities should be politically neutral and free from conditions, should result from thorough consultations and be voluntarily accepted by the recipient countries. In terms of substance, those capacity-building activities should cover at least the following areas:

(i) Training for judges, prosecutors, investigators and law enforcement authorities in cybercrime investigations, the handling of electronic evidence, chain of custody and forensic analysis;

(ii) Drafting, amending and/or implementing legislation on cybercrime and electronic evidence;

(iii) Structuring cybercrime investigation units and providing guidance on related procedures;

(iv) Drafting, updating, and implementing legislation to combat the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes;

(o) UNODC should seek synergies and cooperate closely with other stakeholders or organizations such as the Council of Europe and the Organization of American States (OAS) in the field of capacity-building programmes on combating cybercrime to ensure that activities and initiatives in this area are not dispersed or fragmented;

(p) Member States should continue to use the Expert Group as a platform for the exchange of information and best practices, including model laws or model clauses, relating to such issues as jurisdiction, special investigative techniques, electronic evidence, including challenges posed by the volatile nature of electronic evidence and its admissibility in court, and international cooperation;

(q) To avoid fragmentation, Member States should explore universally accepted practices and rules through multilateral consultation under the auspices of the United Nations and through the Expert Group platform;

(r) Member States should evaluate the possibility and feasibility of mandating the Expert Group or UNODC to conduct and make available on a regular basis, with substantive contributions by Member States, an assessment of cybercrime trends;

(s) Member States should develop a new international legal instrument on cybercrime within the framework of the United Nations that takes into account the concerns and interests of all Member States;

(t) Member States should use and/or join existing multilateral legal instruments on cybercrime such as the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention), as they are considered by many States to be best practice models guiding appropriate domestic and international responses to cybercrime;

(u) Existing legal instruments and mechanisms, including the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, should be taken advantage of by as many States as possible to strengthen international cooperation;

(v) Under the auspices of the Expert Group, Member States should explore internationally applicable responses that could be reflected in model laws or model clauses where appropriate, and in doing so should draw on best practices in existing regional instruments and/or national legislation.

B. Criminalization

10. In line with the workplan, the present paragraph contains a compilation of suggestions made by Member States at the meeting under agenda item 3 entitled "Criminalization". These preliminary recommendations and conclusions were submitted by Member States and their inclusion does not imply their endorsement by the Expert Group:

(a) Member States should take into account that many substantive criminal law provisions designed for "offline" crime may also be applicable to crimes committed online. Therefore, to strengthen law enforcement, Member States should use existing provisions in domestic and international law, as appropriate, to tackle crimes in the online environment;

(b) Member States should adopt and apply domestic legislation to criminalize cybercrime conduct and to grant law enforcement authorities procedural authority to investigate alleged crimes consistent with due process guarantees, privacy interests, civil liberties and human rights;

(c) Member States should continue to enact cyber-specific criminal legislation that takes into account new criminal conduct associated with the misuse of information and communications technology to avoid relying on generally applicable provisions of criminal law;

(d) Member States should criminalize core cybercrime offences that affect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of computer networks and computer data, taking into account widely recognized international standards;

(e) Cyber-related acts that are minor infringements rather than criminal offences should be addressed by civil and administrative regulations as opposed to criminal legislation;

(f) To the extent that they have not done so already, Member States should consider the criminalization of:

(i) New and emerging forms of cybercrime activities such as the criminal misuse of cryptocurrencies, offences committed on the darknet and the Internet of things, phishing, and the distribution of malware and any other software used for committing criminal acts;

(ii) The disclosure of personal information and "revenge porn";

(iii) The use of the Internet to commit acts related to terrorism;

(iv) The use of the Internet to incite hate crime and violent extremism;

(v) The provision of technical support to or assistance in the perpetration of an act of cybercrime;

(vi) The establishment of illicit online platforms or the publication of information to perpetrate cyber-related crimes;

(vii) Illegally gaining access to or hacking into computer systems;

(viii) Illegally intercepting or damaging computer data and damaging computer systems;

(ix) Illegally interfering with computer data and systems;

(x) Misuse of devices;

(xi) Computer-related forgery and fraud;

(xii) Child sexual abuse and exploitation;

(xiii) The infringement of copyrights;

(xiv) Child sexual abuse and exploitation, and incitement of minors to commit suicide;

(xv) Unlawfully influencing critical information infrastructure;

(g) Member States should ensure that computer-specific offences are drafted as tailor-made provisions that do not simply extend the application of traditional offences to the digital environment, but take into account the special features of the digital environment and the actual need for criminalization based on a careful assessment;

(h) Member States should bear in mind that the focus of international harmonization concerning criminalization of cybercrime should be on a core set of offences against the confidentiality, integrity and accessibility of information systems, while a need to harmonize criminalization concerning general offences that are committed using information and communications technology should mainly be dealt with in specialized forums concerning specific areas of crime;

(i) Member States should avoid criminalizing a broad range of activities by Internet service providers (ISPs), especially where such regulations may improperly limit legitimate speech and the expression of ideas and beliefs. Member States should instead work with ISPs and the private sector to strengthen cooperation with law enforcement authorities, noting in particular that most ISPs have a vested interest in ensuring that their platforms are not abused by criminal actors;

(j) Member States should adopt and implement domestic legal evidence frameworks to permit the admission of electronic evidence in criminal investigations and prosecutions, including the appropriate sharing of electronic evidence with foreign law enforcement partners;

(k) Member States should use the Organized Crime Convention to facilitate the sharing of information and evidence for criminal investigations relating to cybercrime, given the frequent involvement of organized crime groups in cybercrime;

(l) Member States should explore ways to help to ensure that the exchange of information among investigators and prosecutors handling cybercrime is made in a timely and secure way, including by strengthening networks of national institutions that may be available 24/7;

(m) On the issue of criminalizing ISP non-compliance with law enforcement, Member States should exercise caution and pay meticulous attention to the detrimental effects on private sector activities and fundamental human rights, in particular freedom of speech;

(n) In effectively addressing cybercrime, Member States should take into consideration existing human rights frameworks, in particular as regards freedom of expression and the right to privacy, and should uphold the principles of legality, necessity and proportionality in criminal proceedings relating to the fight against cybercrime;

(o) Member States should identify trends in the activities underlying cybercrime through research and should further evaluate the possibility and feasibility of mandating the Expert Group or UNODC to conduct and make available on an annual basis, with substantive contributions by Member States, an assessment of cybercrime trends;

(p) Member States should consider the adoption of comprehensive strategies against cybercrime that include developing victimization surveys and informing and empowering potential victims of cybercrime;

(q) Member States should consider taking further preventive measures against cybercrime including, but not limited to, measures for the responsible use of the Internet, especially by children and young people.

III. Summary of deliberations

A. Adoption of the Chair's proposal for the workplan of the Expert Group for the period 2018–2021

11. At its 1st meeting, on 3 April 2018, the Expert Group considered agenda item 1 (c), entitled "Adoption of the Chair's proposal for the workplan of the Expert Group for the period 2018–2021". The Chair's proposal for the workplan of the Expert Group for the period 2018–2021 was adopted.

B. Legislation and frameworks

12. At its 2nd, 3rd and 4th meetings, on 3 and 4 April 2018, the Expert Group considered agenda item 2, entitled "Legislation and frameworks".

13. The discussion was facilitated by the following panellists: Lu Chuanying (China); George Maria Iyendezwa (Nigeria); Cristina Schulman (Romania); Pedro Verdelho (Portugal); Claudio Peguero (Dominican Republic); Maria Alejandra Daglio (Argentina); and Mohamed Mghari (Morocco).

14. During the subsequent debate, many delegations referred to legislative and policy developments in their countries to address issues related to cybercrime and cybersecurity. They emphasized the key role of capacity-building and technical

assistance programmes in supporting the successful implementation of national legislation and the building of national capacities for investigation, prosecution and adjudication, and international cooperation. The need for multidisciplinary approaches involving civil society and the private sector was also highlighted.

15. A number of speakers were of the opinion that a new global comprehensive legal instrument on cybercrime was not needed, as they considered already existing international instruments such as the Budapest Convention and the Organized Crime Convention sufficient for developing appropriate domestic and international cooperation responses to cybercrime. According to those speakers, the Budapest Convention provided States parties (which included a number of non-members of the Council of Europe) and States that used the Convention as a reference with an effective legal and operational framework for addressing cross-border cybercrime because, inter alia, it facilitated international cooperation and the harmonization of pertinent criminal law and criminal procedure provisions. Reference was also made to the work of the Cybercrime Convention Committee and the capacity-building projects of the Council of Europe in support of the implementation of the Convention, such as Global Action on Cybercrime Extended, and other outreach projects involving technical assistance, for instance within OAS and the Economic Community of West African States. Moreover, it was stated that negotiations for a new treaty would take up too much time and resources owing to the lack of consensus on crucial aspects such as scope, national sovereignty and jurisdiction, could have an impact on the adoption by States of adequate standards to fight cybercrime.

16. Other speakers reiterated their opinion that new responses were needed, including a new universal or global legal instrument on cybercrime within the framework of the United Nations, to address challenges posed by the fast development of Internet technology that were not covered by existing mechanisms. The view was expressed that existing mechanisms should not prevent international discussions of new responses. Some speakers viewed the Budapest Convention as a regional legal instrument that did not address the concerns of all Member States. Some speakers expressed their concern at the closed nature of the accession process, in that accession was by invitation only and subject to the approval of the States parties. One speaker suggested that one effective legal possibility for cooperation among States that were not parties to the Budapest Convention was the draft United Nations convention on cooperation in combating cybercrime submitted to the Secretary-General on 11 October 2017 (A/C.3/72/12, annex).

17. Several speakers recalled that any instrument had to include proper rules and safeguards to protect basic human rights.

18. Some speakers were of the opinion that the Budapest Convention, in particular its article 32, paragraph (b), presented challenges to international law that were difficult to accept, such as respect for national sovereignty. Other speakers noted that the scope of article 32, paragraph (b), was limited and that some States currently went beyond the provisions of article 32, paragraph (b) without the procedural protections that applied to all articles of the Budapest Convention.

19. As cybercrime was becoming more and more transnational in nature and, in many cases, was related to organized crime, some speakers considered the Organized Crime Convention relevant to fighting cybercrime.

20. The Expert Group also discussed how cybersecurity and cybercrime were related and what were the differences between them. Several speakers indicated that the two were different concepts within the very broad range of challenges that the use of modern information and communications technology presented and that they should therefore be discussed in different and more appropriate forums within the United Nations, such as the International Telecommunication Union or the Group of Governmental Experts on Information Security. Several speakers noted nonetheless that the topics were interlinked as, in practice, issues related to cybersecurity needed to be addressed to effectively counter cybercrime. A plea was made for close cooperation and agreements with the private sector.

21. Many speakers expressed appreciation for the work of UNODC through the Global Programme on Cybercrime and shared examples of technical assistance and capacity-building activities carried out under the programme in their countries or regions. Several speakers also noted that other intergovernmental organizations in their regions, such as the Commonwealth of Independent States, OAS, the African Union, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Council of Europe, were also providing legislative and other types of assistance to counter cybercrime.

22. Speakers expressed appreciation for the work done by the Chair and the Bureau of the Expert Group and by the Secretariat to organize the meeting. Many speakers expressed support for the work of the Expert Group. Some speakers stated that it provided a valuable forum for multilateral discussions among experts from diverse jurisdictions. According to some speakers, the Expert Group could be effective in discussing responses to the common threats posed by cybercrime, including meeting the technical assistance and capacity-building needs of countries. The adoption by the Expert Group of its workplan for the period 2018–2021 was welcomed as a step in the right direction.

23. At its 3rd meeting, the Expert Group continued its consideration of agenda item 2. Speakers raised additional points, in particular the importance of ensuring that the human rights safeguards enshrined in international law and international standards were observed in legislation related to cybercrime and in international cooperation agreements or arrangements, especially those involving electronic evidence. In particular, the importance of balancing the rights to privacy and freedom of expression with the need to prevent and combat cybercrime was discussed. Several speakers observed a higher degree of convergence among jurisdictions in the criminalization of offences related to cybercrime, which helped to decrease the fragmentation of legal norms in this field. Remaining challenges were the further strengthening of international cooperation efforts through both formal and informal cooperation practices, and jurisdictional issues raised by cloud computing.

24. The Expert Group further discussed trans-border access to data. The view was expressed that deliberations on this matter within the Expert Group and in other relevant intergovernmental forums had been very useful in identifying best practices and enhancing cooperation among jurisdictions in the investigation of cybercrime. Respect for the principle of national sovereignty was an issue that needed to be considered further, as it was not always clear how practices in accessing data located in other jurisdictions were compatible with this principle. The proportionality principle in efforts to curb cybercrime was also highlighted. According to many speakers, legislation to counter cybercrime needed to use technologically neutral language in order to keep up with the pace of development in technology and in crime patterns, but should also be specific enough to capture the main criminal activities. Several speakers highlighted the need to address and respond to the increasing use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and to spread hate speech and "fake news" by creating or updating national legislation. The implementation of any legal framework was perceived to be more effective when accompanied by technical assistance and capacity-building projects.

C. Criminalization

25. At its 4th and 5th meetings, on 4 and 5 April 2018, the Expert Group considered agenda item 3, entitled "Criminalization".

26. The discussion was facilitated by the following panellists: Malini Govender (South Africa); Li Jingjing (China); Vadim Sushchik (Russian Federation); Eric do Val Lacerda Sogocio (Brazil); Marouane Hejjouji (Morocco) and Normand Wong (Canada).

27. Many speakers provided information on the ways in which cybercrime was criminalized in their countries. The most common offences mentioned by speakers included cyber-specific offences, often referred to as core cybercrime offences, such

as those targeting the confidentiality, integrity and accessibility of computer systems, as well as cyber-enabled offences, including offences related to child abuse and exploitation, privacy-related offences, offences related to personal data and the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes. Speakers noted that most countries already had legislation that criminalized the core cybercrime offences. Speakers noted that, in order to comply with the principle of dual criminality and to eliminate safe havens for criminals, it was not necessary for States to have the same crime typology, provided that the underlying conduct constituted offences in all jurisdictions.

28. Speakers also emphasized that legislation on the admissibility of electronic evidence in criminal investigations and prosecutions was needed to effectively counter cybercrime. The introduction of such legislation should be accompanied by adequate training and capacity-building for law enforcement officials, prosecutors and judges. The importance of sharing electronic evidence among jurisdictions was also underscored.

29. Speakers shared the experience of their countries in devising legislation and laws to criminalize cybercrime activities. Experts spoke about when it was necessary to create new, specific legislation to criminalize certain acts and when existing legislation and general offences were adequate and sufficient to combat new and emerging forms of cybercrime. Many speakers found it very useful to keep legislation technology-neutral so that it would remain applicable in the face of evolving forms of information and communications technology and cybercrime. Every country had different needs and could consider whether it needed to create new offences depending on the crime trends it faced. Speakers also noted the necessity of having adequate legislation to criminalize new and emerging forms of crime fuelled by the criminal misuse of, inter alia, cryptocurrencies, the Internet of things and the darknet.

30. The Expert Group discussed issues related to sanctions for ISPs that failed to cooperate with law enforcement or that failed to comply with legal requirements relating to the prevention of cybercrime. The Expert Group also discussed how the private sector could cooperate with law enforcement based on identified best practices relating to the legal responsibilities and the accountability of ISPs. Other speakers noted that, at the same time, it was important to take into account human rights safeguards when requiring compliance from ISPs. The question was raised whether the responsibility of ISPs should fall within the scope of criminalization measures.

31. On the subject of preventing cybercrime, several speakers emphasized the importance of developing awareness-raising campaigns for the general public as well as targeted education programmes for children in order to inform them about the risks of cybercrime and improve online safety and cybersecurity for the country as a whole. Moreover, tailored training courses and appropriate allocation of resources were needed in order to enhance the capacities of law enforcement to prevent cybercrime activities.

IV. Organization of the meeting

A. Opening of the meeting

32. The meeting was opened by André Rypl (Brazil), Vice-President of the Expert Group, in his role as Chair of the fourth meeting of the Expert Group.

B. Statements

33. Statements were made by experts of the following States: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein,

Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Viet Nam.

34. Statements were also made by representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations: Council of Europe, European Union and Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

C. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

35. At its 1st meeting, on 3 April 2018, the Expert Group adopted the following provisional agenda:

1. Organizational matters:
   (a) Opening of the meeting;
   (b) Adoption of the agenda;
   (c) Adoption of the Chair's proposal for the workplan of the Expert Group for the period 2018–2021.
2. Legislation and frameworks.
3. Criminalization.
4. Other matters.
5. Adoption of the report.

D. Attendance

36. The meeting was attended by representatives of 98 Member States, an observer State, a United Nations Secretariat unit, 4 intergovernmental organizations and 9 institutions representing academia and the private sector.

37. A provisional list of participants was circulated at the meeting (UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.4/2018/NL.1).

E. Documentation

38. The Expert Group had before it, in addition to the draft comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector, the following documents:

(a) Provisional agenda (UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.4/2018/1);

(b) Proposal by the Chair for the 2018–2021 workplan of the Expert Group, based on resolution 26/4 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.4/2018/CRP.1).

V. Adoption of the report

39. At its 6th meeting, on 5 April 2018, the Expert Group adopted its report (UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.4/2018/L.1).